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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 96 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Non-Party Leaders' Demand Rejected!

AMERY'S POSERS FOR SAPRU

Organise Centre Party And Work For Unity

INDIA SECRETARY HARPS ON OLD TUNE

Dig At Congress: Reply To Jinnah: Condition For Transfer Of Responsibility

LONDON, April 22.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, moved a resolution in the House of Commons this afternoon to extend for another year the proclamation under which the Governors of the Indian Provinces can assume the powers of Provincial Legislatures.

AMERICAN MODEL FOR INDIA

Mr. Amery referred to the British Government's policy in regard to India's constitutional advance and said that the whole field of constitutional reform was open to revision subject to agreement upon the kind of constitution Indians were prepared to work.

"If our type of Democracy stands in the way of agreement," said Mr. Amery "India's needs could be better met by a constitution in which the Executive would derive its authority more directly from federated units, like the American Executive Independent of the Legislature."—

DIG AT CONGRESS

Mr. Amery went on to say that "the Congress is, I fear, pinned to the idea that no alternative Constitution is now likely to emerge which would secure for it (the Congress) a greater measure of influence than under the present act".

Mr. Amery referred to "the growing strength and demand voiced by Mr. Jinnah" for complete separation from the rest of India of the north-western and north-eastern zones of India and establishment of completely independent States controlling their own defence, foreign affairs and finance and said: "I am not concerned here with the immense practical difficulties of this project". He, however, referred to the "dismal record" of India's history in the eighteenth century and the disastrous experience of the Balkan people to-day and said this provided proof of the immense dangers of breaking up the essential unity of India.

THE AUGUST OFFER

Mr. Amery characterised the August offer a work of far-reaching and revolutionary announcement and as a recognition in advance of India's status as a Dominion.

"There was one stipulation and that was that the new Constitution must be the outcome of agreement among the principal elements in India's national life, an essential prerequisite to success. If Indians are not able to agree on the kind of Constitution they want, how are they likely to agree upon the actual working of it?

We can only transfer responsibility to some authority which can assume it without immediately breaking down or breaking up."

REPLY TO SAPRU

Mr. Amery then dealt with the resolution of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference held in Bombay. He considered that it went beyond the practical limits imposed by the war and said that in any case the main problem of agreement in India still would remain unresolved. He appealed to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to exert himself to bring about that unity among parties without which no solution seemed possible.

AMERY'S STATEMENT

"The purpose of resolution which I am submitting to the House," Mr. Amery said, "is to extend for another twelve months proclamations issued under provisions of Section 93 of the Government of India Act. Under terms of that Section the Governor of a province, if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen wherein Parliamentary Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Act can by proclamation assume all or any of powers vested in provincial bodies and authorities. This situation arose in October 1939 in consequence of the action of Congress Party's so-called High Command in ordering Congress Ministries to resign. Proclamations under Section 93 were accordingly issued in seven provinces and their continuance in force for a further twelve months was duly approved by the House on April 18 last year. There has been no change in the situation since then and I regret we have no alternative to further extension of these emergency provisions. These resolutions, however, are only concerned with seven out of eleven provinces of British India.

SELF-GOVT. AT WORK.

In the four provinces of Bengal, Assam, Sind and the Punjab with a population something like 100,000,000 people—one-third of the whole population of British India—provincial self-Government has continued to work uninterruptedly under composite Governments including Muslim and Hindu Ministers. On all questions which most nearly affect ordinary life of the citizen—all questions in fact which occupy most of the attention of this House in times of peace—these hundred millions of Indians have now for four years been enjoying advantages of democratic self-Government. Ministers and Legislators have continued to gain experience and are making their contribution not only to the welfare of their constituents within the wide sphere of their direct authority but also to India's general war effort. We ought not to underestimate the significance of this remarkable advance in self-Government over so large a field. Nor can we afford to ignore the importance of the voice which these provinces through their Governments are bound to exercise in any deliberations affecting the future Constitution of India.

IN CONGRESS PROVINCES.

From this point of view it is a matter of deep regret that the 200,000,000 inhabitants of other seven provinces were by an ukase of the Congress High Command forbidden to continue to build up the practice and tradition of self-Government. Their Governments too had made satisfactory beginning and if they made mistakes—as even we have been known to do—the remedy lay with their electors.

So far indeed as provincial electorates are concerned, it must be admitted that they have nowhere showed any signs of distress at the suspension of Parliamentary Government—in this respect, no doubt, differing greatly from what would be the attitude of our own electors if deprived of the services of this front bench.

Change to direct personal Government by Governors and permanent officials met with general acquiescence and indeed goodwill.

Whatever political unrest there may be in India to-day has certainly not arisen in any way from the suspension of provincial self-government. There has been no discontinuity or abrupt reversal in either administrative or legislative policy. In few in-

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 4)

U. S. AIR OBSERVER KILLED IN EGYPT

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The United States Military and Air observer Colonel Gerald Brower has been killed in Egypt.

Colonel Brower was killed on Sunday at El Obeid, 250 miles south-west of Khartum. He was attached to the R. A. F. and is the first casualty among the United State's observers in the war zone. The War Department state that the cause of death was an "aeroplane accident".—Reuter.

DARLAN FOR PARIS

To Confer With Hitler's Envoy

ZURICH, April 22.

Admiral Darlan is shortly going to Paris to confer with Hitler's envoy Herr Abetz, according to newspaper despatches from Vichy.

The reports add that Herr Abetz has just returned from Germany with very important instructions from Hitler.—Reuter.

Japanese Forces Enter Foochow

TOKYO, April 22.

"Japanese military' and naval forces have entered Foochow the capital of Fukien Province, thus concluding the operations which began on January 19 with surprise landings on both banks of the Min river, says a Domei dispatch.—Reuter.

MOBILISING FOR VICTORY

Canadian Premier Throws Light On Talks With Roosevelt

LONDON, April 22.

Canada may participate in the defence of Greenland as she is already doing in the case of Iceland. This was revealed by Mr. Mackenzie King, at a Press Conference at which he announced the possibility of President Roosevelt visiting Ottawa.

Canada, he said, had been fully informed of the steps leading to the decision to establish United States bases in Greenland.

Referring to his visit to President Roosevelt, Mr. Mackenzie King said. "A talk with President Roosevelt always makes me more optimistic".

The main purpose of the Hyde Park declaration was "to mobilise this continent as far as it is inhabited by Canada and the United States", to give the quickest and most efficient aid towards winning the war.

No one could see the eagerness with which the United States was co-operating in the Allied war effort without taking a brighter view of the situation.—Reuter.

TO FEAST OVER YUGOSLAVIA

BERNE, April 22.

Hitler and Mussolini will study the question of the partitioning of Jugoslavia after preliminary talks have been held in Vienna between Ribbentrop and Ciano, states a Rome telegram.

According to a Budapest despatch to the "Basler Nachrichten", the various claims on Yugoslavia and Greece are as follows:

Italy wants the Dalmation coast from Scutari to Zara, Bulgaria wants parts of Macedonia and Thrace, Hungary wants the Banat which belonged to her before the Treaty of Trianon, Rumania also wants Banat in compensation for the cession to Hungary of northern Transylvania.

The question of Bosnia, the despatch adds, still remain open as Croatia has as yet laid no official claim to it.—Reuter

RUMANIAN TROOPS FOR HUNGARIAN BORDER

LONDON, April 22.

General Antonescu has sent 75,000 Rumanian troops to the districts adjoining the frontier with Hungary, according to reports from Ankara. It is also stated that railway traffic across the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier has been stopped.

Tripartite Pact

MATSUOKA ON ITS MERITS

Eloquent Indication Of Improvement Of Their Relations With Soviet

TOKYO, April 22.

Mr. Matsuoka arrived at Tokyo aerodrome at 03/42 this afternoon (Tuesday) on his return from his European diplomatic tour.

"Ask M. Molotov or M. Stalin" said the Japanese Foreign Minister when asked about the reported withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Far East following the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact with Japan.

Mr. Matsuoka who arrived by air to-day made a formal statement describing his talks with M. Stalin as frank and friendly. He said "the Pact with the Soviet does not affect the Tripartite Pact which remains the immutable basis of our policy. The Soviet-Japanese Pact is in a sense a reinforcement of the Tri-partite Pact. There has been no misapprehension among the three Allied Governments in connection with the Neutrality Pact. Both Germany and Italy sincerely welcome the Pact which is an eloquent indication of the improvement of our relations with the Soviet".

Mr. Matsuoka declared to Japanese pressmen:—"It should be quite clear that Japan is following a peaceful policy". The United States is posing as the champion of peace. If that is so", said Mr. Matsuoka "I am sure that Americans will recognise Japan's peaceful policy once America understands our true intentions".

Asked as to future diplomatic developments, centering round the conclusion of the neutrality treaty with the Soviet, Mr. Matsuoka sidestepped the question by saying:—"I am not in a position to say anything beyond what has been announced especially as to future developments. I leave it to you to make your own comment".

Mr. Matsuoka was equally reticent regarding possible effects of the treaty on his visits to Germany and Italy and on the settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Regarding the reinforcement of the Tri-partite alliance and its relationship with the neutrality Pact, Mr. Matsuoka said:—"The Tri-partite cannot be strengthened any further. The Neutrality Pact does not in the least conflict with the Tri-partite". He added that the Neutrality Pact would have a favourable effect on such pending issues as the conclusion of a trade treaty and a settlement of the fishery issue with the Soviet Union—Reuter.

ON GREEK FRONT

Three Enemy Supply Ships Torpedoed

GERMAN LOSSES EXTREMELY HEAVY: EMPIRE FORCES OCCUPY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS SOUTH OF LAMIA

LONDON, April 22.

A tanker of about 10,000 tons, a supply ship of about 6,000 tons and an ammunition ship of about 7,000 tons, all carrying supplies for the enemy armies in the Balkans have been torpedoed by naval aircraft, it is officially announced.

The munition ship blew up with a tremendous explosion and columns of fire rose three thousand feet into the air. One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

Nothing is known in London about the German claim to have occupied the Greek islands of Lemnos and Samothrace off the Turkish coast.

Situation Serious

On the Greek Front the situation remains serious. It is emphasised in London that the German losses have been extremely heavy. The only news from the Albanian Front is the Italian claim to have crossed the Greek frontier along its whole length. The Germans state that they have advanced westward through the Pindus Mountains and occupied Yanina.

Empire forces have occupied defensive positions south of Lamia, which is fifty miles south of Larissa.

Retreat To New Positions

The British and Greek retreat to new positions, it was pointed out, became necessary when the Germans broke through the Jugoslav army and came through the Monastir gap and thereby threatened the rear of both the British and Greek forces. This made it necessary for the British to swing back their left flank and for the Greeks to go back towards the Albanian frontier.

SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL

From "somewhere in Greece." "Reuter's" special war correspondent with the British Imperial forces in Greece writes:—"I have just completed a tour of the new shortened British defence line in Greece, the withdrawal to which has been successfully accomplished over the weekend. British forces fell back intact from the towns of Karditsa, Trikkala and Larissa and they are now holding the enemy from new commanding mountain positions.

German progress, so far, has been brought at sickening sacrifice, but not without protest, for, many Prussian backs have Australian bulletholes here. Reports given me by officers and men agreed that in the German attack through Servia from Katerni—two very valuable points in the line—the Germans were mown down in swathes as they advanced, first with scouting motor-cyclists, then light tanks and then motorised infantry.

Near Larissa the German infantry tried to ford a river waist deep in water. They were shot down into the current by withering British Bren gun fire in such numbers that the river was literally running red before the Germans abandoned their attempt.

During the British withdrawal across the plain of Thesaly, carpetted with wild flowers, to the present new positions, retreating Imperial columns were constantly harassed by German dive-bombers, bombing and machinegunning roads all day long. At a later stage when low clouds forced German planes to low levels, however, British Bren guns took a heavy toll of the German planes. An attempt to delay the withdrawal over a vital bridge by air bombing failed because all bombs missed the mark. The spirit of the men at the Front is one of contempt for the Germans once they are out of their machines. One party of Australians who fought an extreme rearguard action and had to jettison their equipment had only one desire—to rejoin their battalion and get re-equipped to give yet warmer reception to the enemy."

Outnumbered during a series of heavy attacks on Greek-British aerodromes, ports and troops R.A.F. Hurricanes are now known to have destroyed twenty German planes over the Athens area on Sunday, Hitler's birthday. Two more enemy aircraft fell to the aerodrome ground defences. The Air Ministry News Service states that Hurricanes drove the 'Luftwaffe' back time and again and many dive-bombers and fighters preferred to machinegun civilians, streets and Greek villages to facing up to them. A British Sergeant Corporal and a leading aircraftsman armed only with rifles brought down one Messerschmitt when it ventured to dive just a shade lower than the rest.

India Blacked Out In Britain

Owing To Rigorous Censorship British Public Knew Nothing About Gandhiji's Statements And About Implications Of Satyagraha Movement, Says Indira Nehru

WARDHA, April 22.

"Mine was a personal and private interview unconnected with politics," said Miss Indira Nehru, when asked about her talk with Mahatma Gandhi last night.

She added that she related to Mahatma Gandhi her experiences in Europe and her impressions about the situation there.

"I am anxious to see my father, which I hope to do on April 26 and 27," she said.

Asked about British reaction to the Indian Satyagraha movement, Miss Nehru said that they got very little news even about arrests of prominent leaders and that too was printed in some obscure corner in some of the British papers.

"Some Indian friends cull out Satyagraha news and publish it but it is insufficient to have any British reaction."

Miss Nehru added that owing to the rigorous censorship, the British public knew nothing about Mahatma Gandhi's statements and about the implications of the Satyagraha movement.

Miss Nehru left Wardha this morning for Allahabad.

Mrs. Pandit For Bombay

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit spent about six hours to-day in Sewagram when she had a long talk with Mahatma Gandhi. Interviewed by the "Associated Press" prior to her departure for Bombay, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit said:—

"My discussion with Mahatma Gandhi was partly personal and partly political. I discussed my future programme and also U.P. affairs. As soon as I get a passport I will proceed to China to see Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek and his wife."—A. P.

CORFU RAIDED

CORFU, April 22.

Formations of enemy planes raided the island and town of Corfu on Monday. The raids continued throughout the day, the planes diving and machine-gunning houses. Only two people were injured.—Reuter.

In Greece

Australian Line Still Unbroken

Parliament To Be Summoned To Discuss War Position

SYDNEY, April 22.

"The Australian line in Greece is still unbroken despite the mass of men and material hurled against it", said Mr. Spender, Minister of Army, to-day (Tuesday).

"General Blamey says our men have safely taken up new positions and are fighting on. Our losses are much lighter than had been feared. The enemy has been savagely mauled. Whatever may be the outcome of the battle in Greece, it will only mean that we shall fight on elsewhere.

When the story of the battle is told, it will prove to be a story surpassing all legends of the heroes of ancient Greece and General Blamey will emerge from that battle as one of the greatest Commanders in history."

In response to growing public demand the Cabinet has decided to summon Parliament at an early date to discuss the war position.

Mr. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, in a statement to-day (Tuesday) said: "The decision follows consideration of the latest cables from abroad. It is intended to assist Australia to devote the whole of her resources to the task of equipping and supplying members of the Australian Force abroad. It is felt that the situation should be faced frankly and resolutely.

Commenting on the position in Greece Mr. Herbert Evatt, Labour Member of the Australian Advisory War Council stated: "It is unfortunate that early 'communiques' suggested that the Anzecs were a part of a large and fully-equipped British army. It is now known that this was entirely misleading."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS.

Ladies, Gentlemen, any nationality or community, desiring introductions for social contacts, matrimony, friendship, companionship, partnership, occupation, hobbies, correspondence, exchange views, stamps, snaps, write to Secretary the Mutual Social Circle, enclosing stamped and self-addressed envelope for reply. Post Box 87, Bombay. (14480)

18. AUCTIONS.

Auction Sale—Monotype composing machines—Keyboard air compressor—50 Nesbit Road Mazagon—28th April—3 p. m. (14479)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful Brahmin girl of any sub-sect, language or province, educated least Matric, for respectable M.A., B.T. completed, 30, decently employed in a city, having lands. Please correspond with details. Box No. 14476, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Compounder for a Charitable Dispensary in Bombay. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 14481, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted from June next, a qualified Physical Instructor, stating age, caste, language known, experience, minimum pay and scale. Also B.A.s and B.A.S.T.C.s and one B.A. B.T. with the respective scales of Rs. 45|- to Rs. 60; Rs. 50|- to Rs. 65|- and Rs. 55 to Rs. 75. Apply to the Principal, G. T. High School, Cutch Mandvi, with full particulars. (14460)

Wanted for the Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College of the Ahmedabad Education Society (1) a Professor of English and for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, (2) a Professor, who can teach Organisation of Cotton Industry to B.Com. classes and Economics or Commerce to undergraduate classes and also, (3) an Assistant Professor of Accounting and Auditing. Only persons with high academic qualifications need apply. Teaching experience will be an additional qualification. The scale of salaries for professors is Rs. 200-25|2-300 and for assistant professors Rs. 100-20|2-200 with benefit of Provident Fund. Applications should reach the Secretary, the Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 10th of May. J. H. Diyan, Secretary. (4792)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE FLYING RANEE

During the month of May 1941 the week-end FLYING RANEE leaving Bombay Central at 15-10 for Surat will make an ADDITIONAL STOP at UDVADA at 17-51 hours.

B. B. & C. I.

(4779)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT (Works Branch).

NOTICE.

Tenders for the works of

(1) Construction of a storm water drain in Road No. 50 in continuation of short length already laid upto the junction of Golanji Hill Road and Tokersi Jivraj Road, Scheme 57, Sewri-Wadala and

(2) Construction of a sewer in Road No. 25 between Road Nos. 6 and 18, Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga Estate, will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May 1941.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort Bombay enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees Five each to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK, City Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th April, 1941.

4851

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Advertising and Publicity Assistant with knowledge of journalism and experience in leading European Advertising Agency seeks immediate appointment with manufacturers, publishers, newspaper-offices, film-industrialists or Rly. companies. Please write to Mr. Deshpande, 34, Kadar Mahal, Naigaon, Dadar, Bombay.

62. TO BE LET.

Apollo Bunder—Churchill Chambers, Mereweather Barrow Roads, newly oilpainted flat Rs. 80. Apply Liftman. Tel. 27610, 26777. (14478)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200|- to Rs 500|- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Investors and Borrowers.—Investors, Why keep your monies Idle or in Banks at 1 1|2% when you can safely earn 6%. Borrowers, do you want loans against lands, properties, factories or other reliable securities? Write to Success, Box No. 14473, "Bombay Chronicle"

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Be Taller. Free particulars with testimonials. Write to-day. Premier Products Co. (Dept. 85) P.O. Box 851, Bombay. (4737)

Public Notices

NOTICE

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

A clerical service examination for appointments of temporary clerks in the Military Accounts Department will be held at New Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Meerut, Calcutta and Poona on 7th and 8th July, 1941.

2. No guarantee of permanent appointment in the Department can be given, though selected men who prove of exceptional merit will be considered for such appointments.

3. CONDITIONS.

Candidates must be between 18 and 23 years of age on 1st July, 1941.

Initial pay Rs. 45|- p.m. and after one year's approved and continuous service 50-4-70-5-150 (plus local allowance at stations at which it is admissible to permanent clerks.)

Educational qualifications:

University degree or other high qualifications.

(N.B.—In the case of Muslim candidates only, the minimum educational qualification is Intermediate Examination).

Subjects for the examination:

(a) English language (paraphrasing and letter drafting).

(b) Commercial Arithmetic (Addition, Multiplication, Division, Interest, Exchange, etc.)

(c) Viva Voce.

4. Applications for permission to sit for the examination should be submitted in applicant's own handwriting, (supported by attested copies of testimonials, University certificates and evidence of age), to one of the following officers not later than the 1st June, 1941, according to where the candidate desires to be examined.

Military Accountant-General, New Delhi.
Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, Rawalpindi
Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona.
Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, Meerut.
Controller of Mily. Accounts & Pensions, Lahore Cantt.
Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Calcutta.

Candidates should also attach to their applications a separate abstract in the following form which should be filled in BLOCK LETTERS.

Full name & address	Community.	Age	Academic qualifications.	Other qualifications.	Name of the State if you are a State subject.

5. No reasons will be given to nor appeals entertained from rejected candidates.

Accepted candidates will have to remit Rs. 3|- as examination fee in advance, (which will not be refunded), and travel at their own expense to the place of examination. The date and time of the examination and other particulars will be notified to the accepted candidates by the officer to whom the applications are addressed.

Successful candidates will be offered appointments as temporary clerks as and when the vacancies occur. The initial vacancies that may occur hereafter in each centre will be offered to successful Muslim candidates of that examination centre, and thereafter 25 per cent of the all-India vacancies will be reserved for successful candidates of that community.

(4818)

ADVERTISEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from young men, who desire admission to the Government Apprentice Scheme of Vocational Training by a system of Trades Apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applicants should be persons domiciled in the Bombay Province, must have completed the pre-Matriculation Class, must sit if called upon to do so for an admission examination, should have robust physique, bear a good moral character and should not be below 16 and above 20 years of age. Forms of application and general prospectus can be had on request from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for admission will be received till the 20th May, 1941.

2. Entrance Examination will be held on 2nd and 3rd June, 1941, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, and the Ranchodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

P. B. ADVANI, Director of Industries.

(4831)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for 4 per cent AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL LOAN OF Rs. 14/-LAKHS being —(i) the third instalment of Suburban Drainage Loan of Rs 25/- lakhs sanctioned under G. R. G. D. No. 1628/33 dated 14th December 1937 as amended by G. R. G. D. No. 1628/33 dated 29th July, 1940 and (ii) the second instalment of New Roads and Electric Extensions Loan (extended limits) sanctioned under G. R. G. D. No. 3575/33 dated 17th May, 1940—so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 4 P. M. of 2nd May, 1941. The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent of the face-value of the debentures tendered for. No tender without a deposit will be considered. Copies of prospectus showing full particulars of the Loan and of the 'tender forms' can be had free of charge from the Chief Accountant of this Municipality either on application or in person.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, AHMEDABAD. D/-3-4-1941.

(4772)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIRINBAI, widow of Pallonji Dadabhai Bhandari and Ardeshir Pallonji Bhandari the administratrix and administrator of the estate of Pallonji Dadabhai Bhandari have contracted to sell to my client Ambaram Brijlal the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, trust, lease, lien, charge, exchange, possession, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Shrinath Bhuvan, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and Ground Rent Tenure (the cess in respect whereof has been redeemed) situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 9th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186.46 Square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2113 to 2116, 2179, New Nos. B/9222, 9261, 9258, Old Survey Nos. 809, 807, 806 and New Survey No. 3/5487 C. S. No. 1058 Girgaon Division, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling House, standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2000 (4) and Old Street No. 5c, New Street No. 7 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Khorshedbanoo Pirojsha Pestonji and others, on the South by the property of Dinshaji Khurshedji Driver, on or towards the East by the property of Motabhoy Dossabhoy Bhimdiwalla and on or towards the West by the said Khetwadi 9th Lane.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1941.

CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS GHIA, Purchaser's Advocate.

(4853)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thurday, the 1st May 1941, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of one member of the Improvements Committee, 'vice' Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, resigned.

2. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee—Intimating the vacancy caused in the Committee due to the absence, during three successive months, of Mr. A. R. Abdulla from the meetings of the Committee; and (b) election of a Councillor-member of the Schools Committee.

3. (a-b) Letters from the Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Regarding the election of a representative of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee; and (c) election of a representative on the Committee.

4 Election of two Members of the Works Committee 'vice' (1) Mr. Suleman M. A. Darvesh, resigned; and (2) Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, who has ceased to be a Councillor.

5. Election of one member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee 'vice' Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh, resigned.

6. Interpellations.

7-9. Letters from the authorities of the (7) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind; (8) Blind Relief Association; and (9) Society for the Production of Children in Western India—Applying for grants-in-aid of their respective Institutions.

10-16. Letters from the authorities of the (10) Maharashtra Mitra Mandal; (11) Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children; (12) Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital; (13) Mahila Kala Mandir (Vithalbhai Patel Road); (14) Shri Shiwaji Vyayam Mandir (Fanaswadi); (15) Model Industrial School, Vithalbhai Patel Road; and (16) New Young Muslim Brotherhood—Forwarding copies of the Annual Reports, etc. of their respective institutions.

17. Letter from Dr. J. P. Parekh, Architect, etc.—Regarding the sub-division, etc., of Plot No. 108, Sion, East.

18. Letter from the General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Congress Session to be held at Dacca.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

19. Regarding the creation of a temporary post of Senior Medical Inspector in the Public Health Department.

20. Regarding the Municipal share of the cost of improving certain Government Roads on Cumballa Hill Estate.

21. Regarding the expenditure to be incurred on giving drainage connections to Municipal buildings in the City.

22. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Chief Auditor pending disposal by the Committee.

23. Forwarding half-yearly statement of outstanding bills for Municipal Taxes.

24. Regarding the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Industrial Housing Schemes for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

25. Regarding the acquisition of a piece of land at Janjikar Street.

26. Regarding the conveyance of a plot in Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Street Scheme.

27. Regarding the construction of additional rooms on the fifth floor of a building on a plot in Sandhurst Road West Estate, etc.

28. Regarding permission for the construction of a sitting-out place etc., at plot No. 550, Scheme No. 5, Dadar-Matunga Estate.

29. Regarding a note by the Chairman of the Improvements Committee on the solution of the housing problem in Bombay.

30. Regarding the policy of not entertaining offers for plots of Municipal land involving change in the user unless previous sanction is obtained for the proposed change.

31. Regarding the question of revising the lay-out, etc., of certain plots in Scheme 6, Dadar-Matunga Estate.

32. Regarding the question of the provision of cheap housing accommodation for the poor, middle and working classes in the City.

33. Regarding the grant of certain concessions in respect of plot No. 1, Scheme 57, Sewri-Wadala Estate.

34. Regarding a proposal for laying-out a 72 feet road connecting Girgaum Road with Queen's Road, etc.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

35. Regarding the construction of a school building for the Poibawdi group of schools.

36. Regarding the provision of a drilling ground for the staff of the Sewri Fire Brigade Station.

37. Regarding the work of remodelling the bridge carrying the Tulsi Water main across the Bandra Creek.

38. Regarding the proposal for enlarging the water main in Huzaria Street.

39. Regarding the re-alignment of the portions of Vehar and Tansa water mains over the swing bridge at Kurla.

40. Regarding the revised estimates for the construction of drains and filling in storm-water channel from Fergusson Road to Haines Road.

41. Regarding the work of laying an underground storm-water drain in Hope Street.

42. Regarding certain works to be carried out at the Arthur Crawford Market for removing the hardships caused to fruit-dealers, etc.

43. Regarding the Municipal control over the manufacture and sale of Ice-candies, etc., in the City.

44. Regarding the provision of public telephone call boxes in the City.

Schools Committee's letters—

45. Regarding payment of grant-in-aid to primary standards of English teaching Schools in the City.

46. Regarding the grant of the old 1st year trained teachers' grade to a particular teacher.

47. Regarding the question of fixing the scale of salaries of teachers who qualify themselves with training under a scheme adopted by Government.

Communications from the Commissioner—

48-54. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from or on behalf of certain ex-Municipal employees.

55. Regarding a proposal to permit certain encroachments at plot No. 552A, Scheme 5, Dadar-Matunga Estate.

56. Forwarding half-yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

57. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.

58. Reporting that no malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding in February, 1941.

59. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

60. Regarding the change of user in respect of Plot No. 1, Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road Estate.

61. Regarding the transfer, sub-division, etc., of Plot No. 108 (East), Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga Estate.

62. Regarding the assignment of and licence for change of user in respect of Plot No. 13 in Wellington Lines Estate.

63. Forwarding quarterly statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various lakes, etc.

64. Letter from Mr. Hoosein Ebrahim—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Khan Saheb Karamali Ebrahim.

65. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding a statement showing the number of meetings of the Managing Board of the Institute held during the year 1940-41 and the attendance of members thereat.

66. Letter from Mr. M. V. Donde—Resigning his seat on the Grants-in-Aid Committee.

67. Letter from Mr. D. V. Pradhan—Resigning his seat on the Managing Board of the Maharashtra Ayurved Mahavidyalaya (Charitable Dispensary at Mugbhat).

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

68. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Requesting the Corporation to appoint their representatives on the Managing Boards of certain institutions which were in receipt of grants-in-aid in 1940-41.

69. Regarding reservation of a piece of land in Scheme No. 3, Sandhurst Road, East, for a playground.

70. Regarding fees recovered from squatters occupying spaces in Municipal Markets, etc.

71. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

72. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

73. From Dr. Foonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining the Commissioner's Report on the desirability of shifting the public conveniences near the Keshavji Naik's fountain at Narsi Natha Street.

74. From Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kader, seconded by Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia—For requesting Government to delete references to the so-called "Black-hole Tragedy" from all text books.

75-77. From Mr. D. V. Pradhan—For (75) expediting the Law, etc., Committee's report on the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Corporation to purchase and conduct public utility concerns; (76) requesting the Standing Committee to reconsider their decision in the matter of running the crushers at Love Grove and Worli by contract; and (77) increasing the Dearness Allowance to Municipal employees from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per mensem.

78. From Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, seconded by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Standing Committee generally to require the Commissioner to furnish returns, reports, etc., regarding matters relating to the functions of that Committee.

79. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For obtaining the Commissioner's report on the question of organizing a body of "Health Guards," etc.

80-91. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar—For (80) establishing a convention for including the Scheduled classes (Harijans) members in the election of the Mayor by communal rotation; (81) amending the Municipal Act so as to give representation to Councillors of the scheduled classes on the Statutory Committees; (82) improving the condition of the labour camp at Matunga; (83) requesting the Tramways Company to divert the tram tracks passing through the King's Circle Garden to the outskirt of that garden; (84) moving the G.I.P. Railway authorities to widen the bridge across the Matunga Workshops; (85) amending the Municipal Act for giving a monthly fee of Rs. 50 to elected councillors for attending Corporation Meetings; (86) constructing a bungalow for the use of His Worship the Mayor; (87) requesting the Tramways Company to replace the old tram cars by those of new type; (88) constructing a Dharmashala in the Labour area; (89) providing public bath rooms in the City; (90) obtaining a report from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee as to immunity afforded against Small-pox by vaccination, etc.; and (91) granting house rent allowance to the peons under the Schools Committee.

92. From Mr. M. O. E. Patel —For obtaining the Commissioner's report regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to create special constituencies for important minor communities.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1941.

(4850)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AHMED HABIB, of Bombay has contracted to sell to our client the following property. Any person having any claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easements or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 98, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of freehold land being Plot No. 220A with the dwelling house standing thereon, known as "Cadell Court", situate at Cadell Road, Shivaji Park, Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 323 Square Yards bearing New Survey No. 1546 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 505 (part) of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under "G" Ward No. 4698(5), Street No. 226E and bounded on the East by Cadell Road. On the West by Plot No 219. On the North by Plot No. 220B and On the South by 60 feet Road.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1941.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4849)

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Public Notices

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

VACANCIES exist in the undermentioned branches of the Royal Indian Navy. Applicants must be British subjects.

QUALIFICATIONS AND PAY.

SEAMEN AND STOKERS: Age 17½—24 years. Applicants are required to be able to answer simple questions on Percentages, Averages and Areas, and to speak and write English or Hindustani. Pay: Rs. 20|- rising to Rs. 85|- p. m. (See Note).

WRITERS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must have passed Matriculation or Senior Cambridge or an equivalent examination. Must be able to type accurately at 40 words a minute. Pay Rs. 40|- rising to Rs. 100|- p.m. (See note).

STEWARDS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must have passed VI Standard English. Pay Rs. 20|- rising to Rs. 100|- p. m.

OFFICER'S COOKS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must be literate. Must produce certificates of ability to cook European food. Pay Rs. 30|- rising to Rs. 85|- p. m.

NOTE:—WARRANT RANK: Selected men are eligible for promotion to Warrant Rank; pay Rs. 130- to Rs. 270|- p. m. plus messing allowance @ Rs. 2|- per day.

ALLOWANCES: In addition to the above rates of pay, the following allowances are payable:

(1) GOOD CONDUCT PAY: Rs. 2|- to Rs. 4|- p. m. after 4 to 12 years approved service.

(2) Additional pay varying from Rs. 2|- to Rs. 40|- p.m. is payable to ratings and Warrant Officers serving under certain conditions, on account of Expatriation, Batta, Extra duty pay and messing allowance.

(3) Non-substantive pay for specially qualified ratings upto the following maximums:—Seamen Rs. 14|-, Stokers Rs. 4|-, Sick Berth Attendants Rs. 7|-.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The enrolment period is for 10 years.

Uniform is issued free and an upkeep allowance granted.

Liberal free non-vegetarian rations are provided.

Good leave is granted.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to:—

The COMMANDING OFFICER.
R.I.N. Depot,
Bombay.

(4446)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET property for to-day is POSTPONED.

CRAWFORD & CO

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

for all Eye TROUBLES even Cataract. Safe, Sure, World-wide reputed and tested. At all Chemists. Literature free Beware of imitation—insist on SELLERS.

KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay.

Ballin's PILLS & OINTMENT

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF

PILES

EXTERNAL treatment only does not usually cure PILES. INTERNAL REMEDIES are essential Dr. Ballin's treatment combines both.

A Stanistreet Product

With Stanistreet Estd. 1821 in India.

SSK 2

IF YOUR BREATH HAS A SMELL YOU CAN'T FEEL WELL

Unless 2 pints of bile juice flow from our liver into our bowels every day, our movements get hard and constipated and our food decays unnaturally in our 28 feet of bowels. This decay sends poison all over our body every six minutes. It makes us gloomy, grouchy and no good for anything. Our friends smell this decay coming out of our mouth and call it bad breath. Laxatives and mouth washes only help a little. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. They get those 2 pints of bile flowing freely and then you feel on the "up and up." Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name and get what you ask for.

Growing Opposition To Increased Farm Aid

RENEWAL OF AGITATION FOR HIGHER LOANS

Small Trade And Local Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

BOMBAY, April 22.

Once again American cotton situation is becoming uncertain. The market expects more farm aid despite growing opposition. There was small trade and local buying on the New York Cotton Exchange on Monday.

Trading on the New York Cotton Exchange was restricted on Monday by continued delay and uncertainties over possible Government price control. The Chicago grains market edged off on failure of the predicted coldwave to materialise in the South-west. Disappointing Wall Street advices prompted local realising.

Cotton loan repossessions to April 15th are reported to have totalled 11,93,000 bales. The market apparently still expects more farm aid despite the Secretary of Treasury's emphatic opposition to increased farm appropriations and the Senate's rejection of the proposal for additional parity payments funds. The market expects a renewal of agitation for higher loans if President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgenthau successfully maintain their opposition to higher parity payments. Weather for the growing cotton crop continues more favourable.

So far the question of increased farm parity payment remains unsolved and now-a-days we are told about price control. No details are available but in view of war conditions a new idea is being circulated. The New York Cotton Exchange Service cables that world export trade of cotton is 62 per cent below with comparable period of last season; due largely to drastic curtailment. Cloths unimproved and business is lower with commodities steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady but early declined on Bombay liquidation and southern selling. Later prices recovered on Mill price-fixing and local professional buying.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 4 points with May 11.19 and July 11.14. There was moderate buying and May improved to 11.29 which was the highest level for the day. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 11.47c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quietly steady with scattered buying and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 11.06c. per lb.

LOCAL MARKET

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:

The Forward market opened barely steady. Nervousness over the Balkan situation and communal disturbances, accentuated by many wild and unfounded rumours, was again apparent and the market sagged. Weakness on the local stock exchange and in other commodities led to renewed liquidation and distress selling. The principal sellers were option dealers, and with the exception of scattered short covering there was little support to the market. The closing tone was weak.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (1.46 p.m.) ..... 11.28+05

New York May lowest (10 a.m.) ..... 11.19—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends.

New York: Market steady on small trade and local buying.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 21

May	11.27+04
July	11.23+05
October	11.17+06
December	11.15+02
January	11.11+02
March	11.14+02
Middling Spot	11.47+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 21

May	11.31+05
July	11.28+05
October	11.23+05
December	11.22+04
January	11.19+05
March	11.21+05
Middling Spot	11.06+05

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 21
11 a.m. call, 11.45 a.c. call

May	11.21	11.21
July	11.17	11.17
October	11.10	11.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 21

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	nil.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Chanchal Kumari. 7-45 V. D. Ambhaikar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 B R. Deodhar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 9-20 A I R Trio: Deshkar. 12-30 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-45 For Highbrows. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Straight from the Screen. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 B. R. Deodhar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Allah Rakha. 5-50 M. V. Saraf. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 V. D. Ambhaikar. 6-35 Instrumental duets. 6 45 Chanchal Kumari. 7 Bazars of Bombay. 3: Chor Bazar: Talk in Hindustani. 7-15 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Provincial Peculiarities. 7-45 K. Khan: Sitar recital. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Topical Talk. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Chanchal Kumari. 10-15 V. D. Ambhaikar. 10-30 B. R. Deodhar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Abhangs. 8-15 E. R. Ali: Clarionet. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Sindhi Song. 8-50 Marathi Bhavgeet. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Dacca Radio Orchestra. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Duet. Ghazal and Geet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Dilruba solo by Kerkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 8-25 to 9 As is Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Abhang. 9-20 Hori by Master Avinash. 9-30 Elli Millet: Pianoforte. 9 45 Hilde Feldberg: Soprano. 9-55 The Jacques String Orchestra 10-5 Ours is a nice hour. Ours is: A Radio Romp (B B C recorded play). 10-35 Eva Milne Henderson.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Biresh Ch. Roy. 5-20 Madhusudan Sil: Sarod recital. 5-30 Gour Chandra Das: Bhatiali. 5-50 Madhusudan Sil: Sarod. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Premer Chinmoy Jyoti, or the Spiritual Light of Divine Love: Discourse. 7-25 Padmarani Chatterjee. 7-40 Maru-Vijay: Feature dealing with the exploits of Indian soldiers in Africa. 8 20 Bhowani Das. 9 Bengal's Auxiliary Forces. 1: Talk 10 Shakespearean Garland: Birthday anniversary of the Poet and Dramatist.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 5-20 Pazir Khan: Surinda recital. 5.30 Lachhi Ram. 5-45 Ishrat Begam. 6-15 For Women. 7 Vilayat Khan 7-15 Paisa Ki Jang. 1: Talk in Hindustani 7-30 For villagers only 8-15 Rupert Brooke: Feature presenting his life and work. 8 30 Pahari Folk songs. 8-45 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 9-45 Do Khayal. 10-5 Vilayat Khan. 10-15 Ishrat Begam. 10-25 Zinda Hasan. 10-35 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P Railway
(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100 4
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-6
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-4
3 per cent War Bonds 101-5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-5

TAX FREE LOANS.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-10
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 108-4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
3 per cent M Deb 1954 128/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Subdued.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 22

LONDON:—
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4
Banks buying T T 330; D D 329

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T 303; D D 304
Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56
Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 3/8

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/2; D D not quoted

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4
Banks buying T T 131; D D 131

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T 123; D D 123
Banks buying T T 128; D D 128

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T 158; D D 158
Banks buying T T 155; D D 155

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T 20; D D 19
Banks buying T T 17; D D 17

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35
Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55

CROSS RATES:—
London/New York Dol. 4 02 1/2-3 1/2
London/Montreal Dol. 4.43/47
London/Java Glds. 7.58/62
London/Japan Sh 1/2 1/2
London/Berne Pcs. 17.30/40
London/Stockholm K. 16.85/95
Singapore/London Sh 2/4 5/32-7/32
Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London Sh 0/3 3/8
Mexico/London Pes. 19.5-21.5
Lisbon/London Esc. 99 80-100.20
New York/London Dol. 4.02 3/4

JAPAN:—
Bank's buying 60 days st. 75 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4.
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

The Central Bank Of India, Ltd.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Limited, for the fortnight dated 15th April, 1941:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	94,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	34,66,36,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	6,42,12,000
	Rs. 43,70,48,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and Other Authorised Securities	11,09,44,000
Loans on Government and Other Authorised Securities	4,84,59,000
Bills Discounted	2,25,79,000
Lands and Buildings	1,18,31,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	4,71,93,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	19,60,42,000
	Rs. 43,70,48,000

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 22

Groundnuts May—
Opening Rs. 28 11 0
Highest 28 11 6
Lowest 27 14 6
Closing 28 0 6

Castorseeds May—
Opening 30 12 0
Highest 30 12 0
Lowest 29 12 0
Closing 29 14 0

Cottonseeds May—
Opening 20 3 0
Highest 20 5 0
Lowest 19 13 0
Closing 19 14 6

Groundnuts August—
Opening 29 10 0
Highest 29 15 6
Lowest 29 2 0
Closing 29 3 6

Castorseeds September—
Opening 20 14 0
Highest 20 15 9
Lowest 20 9 0
Closing 20 10 6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 21

Broach A/M highest 219 lowest 216 closing 216 1/4

Broach J/A highest 215 1/2 lowest 210 1/4 closing 210 1/2

Broach A/M 1942 highest 206 lowest 201 1/2 closing 201 3/4

Oomra May highest 161 lowest 157 closing 157 3/4

Oomra July highest 160 3/4 lowest 157 closing 157 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 165 3/4 lowest 162 closing 162

Bengal May highest 126 lowest 124 closing 124

Bengal July highest 126 1/2 lowest 124 1/2 closing 124 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 131 lowest 128 closing 128

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 21

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 14 7/16

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

(IN 1,000'S)

New York, April 18

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1939-40
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,081	153	12,571
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	7,561	225	6,669
Exports from U. S. ports	844	13	5,743
Of which to Japan	87	—	802
Of which to China	70	2	382
Of which to Great Britain	340	—	1,824
Of which to Russia	139	—	—
Stock at U. S. ports	—	3,366	—
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,871	—
World's visible supply	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. ports	3,361	58	7,137

London Share Quotations

Bombay, April 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations:—

	24th March	21st April
Turner Newall	68/9	67
Celanese	10/9	9/3
Westlands	3/3	3/3
O. K. Bazaar	26/9	26/9
Kamra Tin	1	1
Tunnel Cement	35	33
Amalgamated Tin	6/3	6
Dooars	28/9	29
C. P. Manganese	—	—

Indian Cotton Crop Estimate

The Fifth (Supplementary) All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1940-41 will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and in the Trading Hall of the Association), Marwari Bazar, Bombay, and in the Cotton Green Building of the Association, Sewri, Bombay, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 24th April 1941.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 22

Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 72 0 0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 80 8 0
Tone:—Steady

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, April 22

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd:—

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy ..... Rs. 84 0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy 85 8 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15 per candy 88 4 0
Ginger bleached ready per cwt ... 17 8 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt 16 0 0

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, April 22

Linseed May ..... Rs. 4 15 9
Linseed September 5 3 3
Wheat May 4 0 9
Wheat September 4 1 3

B. B. & C. I. Railway
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6 50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Replacement Buying In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL AND TEXTILE SHARES RECOVER

Impressive Technical Upward Move

The local share bazar ruled very steady to-day with increased replacement buying. The recent decline was mainly due to sentimental reasons based on War news but the industrial outlook being encouraging, buyers were inclined to take advantage of the decline as the technical situation of the market has improved and the decline was overdone. Thus the market was entitled to sound reaction which is now in progress and prices are likely to improve further in the near future.

Yesterday feeble rally in Wall Street on the theory that the bulk of bad news had already discounted was baulked by further war reports from Greece; while labour and tax worries offset cheerful business spots. The market quickly receded under the best in very little activity. Steels were rather soft. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 down at 50 1/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 1/8 at 22 7/8 dollars.

In the local share bazar Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1790 and advanced to Rs. 1820. At this level there was small selling and prices sagged but with renewed buying again recovered. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 360 and improved to Rs. 365. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1031 and hardened to Rs. 1047. Other Cotton Mill shares also improved with sustained buying and the tone of the market was very steady. However, outside business being restricted we do not look for any material rise.

TEXTILE SHARES
Bombay, April 22

100 Ahm. Advance	280	0
250 BOMBAY DYEING	1046	4
100 CENTURY X.D.	390	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	298	0
100 COLABA	169	0
100 Coorla	104	0
250 David	37	8
250 Dawn	322	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	12
100 FINLAY	179	0
100 GOKAK	201	0
1000 Hindustan	29190	0
100 Indore	75	0
100 Khatau	140	0
100 KOHINOOR	394	0
250 LAXMI	495	0
100 MORARJI	210	0
250 Model	86	0
50 MYSORE	110	0
200 NEW GREAT	395	0
100 Oosmanshahi	68	0
100 Phoenix	280	0
25 Sassoon Silk	87	0
1000 Sholapur	910	0
50 SIMPLEX	101	8
100 SWADESHI	282	0
100 SWAN	180	0
500 Vishnu	132	0
1000 Western	1145	0

BANKS

50-100 BARODA	105	0
25-50 CENTRAL	43	0
500 IMPERIAL	153	8
125-500 Imp Contrys	386	4
50-100 India	140	8
100 RESERVE BANK	102	12
5 UNION	6	7

INVESTMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	135	8

INSURANCE

100 Empire	652	0
15-100 JUPITER	13	8
20 Mercantile	66	0
15-75 NEW INDIA	42	0
200 Oriental	3935	0
10-50 Vulcan	8	12

ELECTRIC

100 AHMD OLD	180	0
100 ANDHRA VALLEY	188	0
10 AJMER	12	1
50 BOMBAY TRAM	139	0
100 Bombay Suburban	185	0
10 Broach	13	2
100 Karachi X.D	216	4
100 Poona	225	10
100 Surat	179	6
100 TATA HYDRO	180	0
1000 TATA POWER	1580	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	842	8
100 C. Province	105	12
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	10	8
100 Mandra Bhon	14	0
100 Pachora Jamner	65	8
100 Sara Siraiguni	103	0
500 Tapti Valley	640	0

MININGS

9 Burma Corporation	4	5
2sh. Indian Copper	1	13
10 Indian Iron and Steel	27	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	28	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	181	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	354	8
10 Steel Corporation	1	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	550	0
10 Air Services	5	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	2	6
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	311	0
125 B. Burma	492	8
50 B. Burma Cont.	175	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	0
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	129	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	46	12
100 Indian Radio Def.	532	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	533	12
100 Port Canning	88	4
30 PREMIER CON.	85	0
15 SCINDIA	19	12
25 Tata Oil	38	12
100 Wimco	205	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1540	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	76	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	650	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	117	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1585	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURE

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	8
5 p.c. Sholapur	76	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 22

Bombay Dyeing (1022/8) 1031 1040 1045 1037 1047 1046
Century (377/8) 381 390 387 393 392 390/8
Central India (292) 295 300 296 298
Kohinoor (384/8) 390 394 392 395 394
New Great (389) 391 395 392 395 396
Simplex (99/8) 101 102 101/8
Swadeshi (273) 276 281 279 281 282
Associated Cement (133/12) 134 136 135/4 135/8
Andhras (1885) 1885
Tram Ord (139) 139
Tata Hydro (180) 180
Tata Power (1580) 1580
T Steel Defd (1777/8) 1790 1812 1810 1820 1800 1820 1817
T Steel Ord (357/8) 360 365 362 365 364/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (148) 148 147/12
Bellapur (206) 205 206
B Steam (311) 311
B Burma (482/8) 482 492 490 491 492

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 22

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 212/8 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 213/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was tired long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 211/8. The market steadied at this level and business was restricted. It appears that bulls are trying to sustain prices but American advices are not encouraging. The trend of the local market is downward and while prices may grind around present level but we believe buyers will do well by waiting.

Later on scattered covering developed and prices improved to Rs. 213/4. To-day the market was quietly steady and fluctuated between Rs. 210/4 and Rs. 214 and later steadied at Rs. 212/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH:—

April/May 1941	Rs. 220	0 0
July/August	213	4 0
April/May 1942	203	4 0

FINE M G OOMRA:—

May	158	12 0
July	158	8 0
December/January	162	8 0

F G M G BENGAL:—

May	125	0 0
July	125	8 0
December/January	129	0 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		131	129	127	125
M G Punjab		131	129	127	125
M G Rajputana		136	134	132	130
M G Oomra No. 3	168	165	162	159	
M G C P No. 1	200	197	194	191	
M G C P No. 2	179	176	173	170	
M G Broach No. 2		225	222	219	216
M G Punjab-Ameri		268	265	262	259
M G Surat		343	340	337	334
M G Rajpipla		338	335	332	329
M G Navsari		353	350	347	344

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 22

Bengal Fine	125-28
Berar	158-62
C. P. 1	192-94
C. P. 2	164-67
Khandesh	129-41
Muglai	144-47
Broach	220-22
Punjab S. G. 289 F	349-59
Punjab R. G. 289 F	324-29
Punjab R. G. 4 F	264-71

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, April 22

Wheat May	0	1 6
Wheat September	0	8 0
Linseed May	0	1 6
Linseed September	0	10 0
Groundnut May	0	14 0
Groundnut August	3	4 0
Castorseed May	1	4 0
Castorseed September	4	0 0
Cottonseed May	0	8 0
Cottonseed September	2	0 0
Silver 1st settlement	0	12 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1	6 0
Gold 1st settlement	0	10 0
Gold 2nd settlement	1	0 0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, April 22

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
From Bond Rs. 11-0-0
Shipment March Rs. 9-9-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-1-0 to 14-9-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-10-0 to 15-10-0
Tone: Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 22

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York.

London Spot Silver was unchanged at 21 1/2d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 21 1/2d. The market was quietly steady. Production and other market selling satisfied trade buying. Later on the market was steady without any business. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/16. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quiet with scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 42 14 0
Vaishakh	42 15 0
Sovereigns	29 1 0

SILVER

Ready	62 11 0
Vaishakh	62 13 0

LONDON SILVER
London, April 21

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, April 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1940-41	1939-40
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 21-4-41	3379000	7150000
Receipts yesterday 21-4-41	8000	8000
Export to date 21-4-41	844000	5756000
Stock at Ports 18-4-41	3360000	2708000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-4-41	2871000	2475000
Stock at Liverpool 18-4-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 18-4-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 18-4-41	10081000	12571000
Quantity out of sight 18-4-41	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	....	96,951	51,524
Central India	.....	132,869	99,480
Barsi and Nagar	848	105,242	108,062
Hyderabad/Gaorani	810	38,709	44,794
Berar	900	347,018	292,104
Central Provinces	... ..	74,363	71,787
Total Oomras	2,558	795,152	667,751
Dholeras	759	72,722	69,067
N W Provinces	.....	1,306	24,527
Rajputana	.....	5,312	28,850
Sind-Punjab	1,417	473,404	320,552
Broach	2,857	153,161	356,205
Coompta & Dharwar	1,837	59,878	23,308
Westerns-Northerns	.....	54,571	21,367
Cocoanada	.....	239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,971	1,326
Total ..	9,428	1,617,716	1,513,039
Arrived by road to 17th April 1941	.....	236,133	224,358

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 290 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 308 cent points at 331

New Broach A/M below New York March 333 cent points at 331

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 22

After a steady opening the market showed an improvement on scattered buying but later the improvement was not maintained owing to some profit-taking sales. Tata Deferreds, which stood at 1735 yesterday, opened at 1750 and after advancing to 1770 declined to 1750 and stood at 1765 at the close. Tata Ordinaries opened at 359 and improved to 362 but eventually were quoted at 361. Textiles ruled better with Bombay Dyeings being quoted finally at 1032 8. Indian Irons and Bengal Steels eased off to 27-12 and 17 respectively.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1735) 1750 70 50 70

Due to Curfew Order Daily
2 Shows only: 3-30 &
6-30 p.m.
NEW THEATRES'
& India's Best
LAGAN
Starring: SAIGAL,
KANAN, NAWAB
Direction: NITIN BOSE
3 Third Week At
MINERVA

OPERA HOUSE
Daily 2 Shows at 4 &
6-30 p.m.
RANJIT'S Hilarious Hit
UMMEED
Third Thrilling Week
Director:
MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
ISHWARLAL, PRABHA, NURJAHAN, DIKSHIT, KESARI

ENTERTAINMENT
DELUXE!
"PADOSI" (Hindi)
SHEJARI (Marathi)
AT
CENTRAL
HINDI DAILY MARATHI
6-30 P.M. 3-30 P.M.
A FAMOUS PICTURES LTD., RELEASE.

DANCES & SONGS
THAT MILLIONS OF
OUR VILLAGERS REVEL IN
Presented Gloriously on The Screen
IN
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'
Premnagar
Starring
BIMLA KUMARI HUSNABANU
and Prof. RAMANAND
NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIMINGS OWING TO CURFEW ORDER—DAILY 3-15, 6-15 P. M.
TO-MORROW ZANANA SHOW 1 P. M.
JOIN THE CROWDS AT
NOVELTY
Talkies Grant Road

India's Glories
Of Art And Dance
IN
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
Starring:—
NALINI JAYWANT
8TH WEEK
PATHE
TO-DAY 3-30, & 6-30. P..M.
ZENANA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 1 P..M.

REGAL Daily at 4 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Charles Boyer & Margaret Sullavan in BACK STREET
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
A love story you'll remember a lifetime!
Also
"GUARDING TO-MORROW"
Showing air raids in London!—
and latest War News.

NEW YORK COTTON FIFTEEN POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
JULY 1941
New York: April 22.

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.24
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	11.08
Difference	—15

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 217/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 211/0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 201/0

NEW YORK COTTON
New York: April 22.

New York cotton was moderately active, but lack of leadership checked enterprise. Trading in July began at 11.24, i.e. one pt. higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade and Mill price fixing. The undertone was steady.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—
May (11.19/19) 11.26/23
July (11.14/14) 11.24/24
October (11.07/07) 11.16/15

LONDON COMMODITIES
London: April 22.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta April/May (£18 9/16 quoted) £18 9/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/4 quoted) £11 3/4 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES
Dundee April (£47) £47
Lightning April (£43) £43

RUBBER
Spot (14 7/16d buyers) 14 7/16d buyers
Forward July September (14 1/2d paid and sellers) 14 7/16d value

LONDON METALS
Tin (£271 buyers; £271 1/2 sellers. Steady) £271 buyers; £271 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: April 22.
Previous closing 4.03
To-day's opening 4.02 3/4
T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: April 22.
Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: April 22.
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London: April 22.
London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON SILVER
London: April 22.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
LONDON GOLD
London: April 22.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0
CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/16 to 0-3 3/8) 0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay: April 22.
There was no trading during the night session.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. one crore of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 22nd April 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,84,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/12/9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/12/6 allotted approximately 49 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/13/8 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. one crore of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 29th April 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 2nd May 1941. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 18th April 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,05,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 23rd April 1941 to 28th April 1941 at Rs. 99/13 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz, sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 16th April 1941 to 21st April 1941 amounted to Rs. 76,00,000.

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN
London: April 22.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London: April 22.
London Stock Exchange closed quiet.
AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: April 22.
5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77) £77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 7/8) £103 1/2
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99) £99
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £104 1/8
New War Loan (£100 1/4) £100 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 5/8) £111

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (10-9) 11-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (31-6) 31-6
Hyderabad Electric Ry Dealings.
Electric Music Industry (7-3) 7-3
Lancashire Johnson (17-0) 17-4 1/2
Imperial Chemicals (29-0) 29-1 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (46-3) 46-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£49) £48
Dundee Rubber (32-6) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (21-9) 21-6
Ford Motors (17-3) 17-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61 1/2) £62
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-1 1/2) 83-9
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/4) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (90-0) 90-0
P and O Def (22-7 1/2) 22-7 1/2
Distillers (61-6) 62-0
Brooke Bond Dye (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (3-6) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates (29-3) 29-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (14-9) 14-9
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol 39 3/8) dol 39 1/2
Indian Iron (45-0) 45-0

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (17-9) 18-0
Donaro Tea (30-0) 28-5
Empire of India (21-3) 21-3

JUTE
Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-4 1/2) 14-3
Guia Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 28-0

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (6-9) 6-9
Rio Tintos (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
East Rand Properties (40-0) 40-0
Rand Mines (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

MINE SHARES
Crown (£12) £12
Associated Portland Cement (48-9) 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold (65-7 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (21-3) 20-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£6 5/8 ex-div) £6 5/8

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 26-3
Anglo India (27-6) 28-9
Burma Oil (44-4 1/2) 46-3
Mexican Eagle 6-9) 6-7 1/2
Shell Transport (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16) £16 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary (£31 3/4) £31 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 1/2) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£9 3/8) £9 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123) £123
London Transport 'C' (£30) £30

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER SETBACK IN SPECULATIVES
CALCUTTA: April 22.

Rather quieter conditions prevailed in the Stock Exchange. Coals, Cottons and Jutes were unchanged, while Government securities continued a weaker tone. Teas were slightly enquired for. Speculative Engineering issues and popular Miscellaneous industrials came down further.

The following were the closing quotations:
Govt. Securities :3 per cent Govt. Paper 61/8; 3 per cent Loan 1941 100/7; 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 99/7; 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 94/10; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 108/5; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 110/14; 3 per cent Punjab 1952 97/4; 3 per cent U P 1932 97/7 small lot.
Banks: Imperial fully paid 1552; Conty 380 Reserve 102/8.
Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Rly Pref 101.
Cottons: Dunbar 192, Elgin Mills ordy 18/9, Kesoram ordy 5/12, New Victoria ordy 2/1, Pref 5/5.
Coals: Amalgamated 25/4, Bengal 339 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 14 c div; Dhemo Main 12/1, Hurriladih 11/12, Nazira 7/4, North Damuda 4/14, Pench Valley 33/8 small lot.
Jutes: Alliance pref 127, Anglo-India 305 small lot; Belvedere 344, Bally 209, Barnagore 91, Birla 26/2, Chitavalsah 9/4, Clive 22, Empire 23, Fort William 208, Gourepore 665 small lot, Howrah 48/14, Howrah 'A' Pref 163, Hukumchand 116, Kamarhatty 445, National 21/4 small lot, Northbrook Pref 142 small lot; Nuddea 52/4, Presidency 4/1, Reliance 53, Waverley 2.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/5, Consolidated Tin 2; Indian Copper 1/13, Dalmia Cement ord 11/4 small lot; Arthur Butler 12/8; Braithwaite Co 9/4, Burn and Co ordy 361 small lots, Indian Iron and Steel 28, Indian Malleable Casting Defd 2/2, Indian Standard Wagon ordy 58/8, Pref 160, Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3/14, Pref 117/8 small lot, Steel Corpn ordy 17, Pref 119, Hooghly Flour 9/12, Bararee Coke 21/1, B I Corpn ordy 3/12 Pref 177, Dunlop Rubber 37/4, First Pref 149/8, Ganges Rope 251/8, Indian Cables 19/15 British Burma Petroleum 3/2, Mysore Paper 13/6, Orient Paper ordy 10/14, Sree Gopal Paper ordy 10/3, Titaghur Paper ordy 15/1, Assam Saws 3/1, Indian General Navigation ordy 76.
Sugar: Buland 15/1, Carew and Co ordy 9/1.
Teas: Betjan 25/6, East India 9/8, Jutlipari 14/8.
Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1939/47 Dalmia Cement Debs 102/8, 5 per cent 1937/42/47 Star Paper Debs 102.—A. P.

Upward Trend In Railway Earnings

NEW DELHI: April 22.

Railway earnings for the first ten days of the new Financial Year show the same upward trend as in the previous year. The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period (ten days) ending 10th April 1941 amount to Rs. 345 lakhs.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, April 21

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 21

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£89 1/2
Indian stocks 3 per cent 1948	£86 3/4
Indian stocks 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£110 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£73 1/2
National Bank of India	£31 1/2

Control Of Futures

Punjab Premier To Amend Agricultural Produce Markets Act

LAHORE, April 22.

Sardar Bahadur Gurbachan Singh was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Punjab Assembly in place of Sardar Dasaundasingh who has been appointed Minister.

The Premier announced in the Punjab Assembly to-day that he would bring certain amendments to the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act. The most important of the proposed amendments is with regard to futures transaction, while others are of a general character.

Sardar Santok Singh on behalf of the Opposition enquired whether they would be allowed to move amendments to which the Speaker said that they could submit their amendments which would be taken into consideration.

It may be recalled that agitation was started throughout the Province against the Markets Act and as a protest traders closed their 'mandis' and organised 'hartals'.

Replying to a question, the Government stated in the Assembly that a sum of Rs. 6,730 was spent on the Khaksar firing enquiry committee.—United Press.

Burma Ban On Gold Articles

BOMBAY, April 22.

An order has been issued under the Defence of Burma rules prohibiting the bringing into British Burma of articles made wholly or mainly of gold except with the general or special permission of the Manager of the Reserve Bank of India, Rangoon, the manager has granted general permission for any one person to bring such articles with him into British Burma up to Rs. 500 in total value.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS.
IMPORTS
Bombay: April 22.

13024 bags copra, 353 cases art printing paper, 100 drums carbide of calcium, 468 dms sodium sulphide, 150 c/s cnd pink salmon, 3250 cts tiles, 408 cases porcelainware, 55 C/cyl cocoanut oil, 199 cases cast iron ware, 72 cases celluloid bangles, 50 cts plain galvd steel sheet, 52 c/s green wire netting, 2510 bags sugar, 50 c/s glass bangles, 400 cases carbonate of potash, 2055 cases chlorate of potash, 500 bags D cocoanuts, 45 pkgs weaving machry and access, 38 bls cotton remnants, 145 cases metalware, 901 c/s window glass, 218 pkgs brass rods, 2250 c/s beer, 40 dms permanganate of potash, 546 cts plychestwood, 5644 c/s rayon yarn, 1339 c/s cotton piecegoods, 372 cases rayon ton pcegoods, 35 c/s prtd cotton handkerchiefs, 235 c/s cotton yarn, 32 c/s staple fibre pcegoods, 737 bls staple fibre yarn, 130 c/s bobbins, 87 c/s silk yarn, 50 c/s glass beads, 40 c/s wln and etn mxd baby hoods, 243 c/s etn and rayon mxd pcegoods, 272 c/s cotton goods, 88 c/s rayon goods, 403 pkgs dyestuffs 71 c/s glass bottles, 33 bls cotton fents, 49 c/s worsted yarn, 100 casks Portland cement 30 c/s brass tube, 125 cases refined camphor, 42 c/s waterproof cloth, 80 c/s cellophone yarn, 35 c/s veg wax, 51 c/s Fez cap bodies, 363 bls strawboards, 64 c/s elect goods, 103 c/s elect light bulbs, 100 jottas sulphur crystals, 1075 bags empty glass bottles, 50 bags glue, 30 c/s elect lamps, 35 c/s amorphous phosphorus, 40 c/s red phosphorus, 700 c/s Napthaline balls, 2000 bags sulphate of ammonia, 500 bags calcium carbonate.

EXPORTS
Bombay: April 22.

968 bags cumin seed S M Rajgor and Co; 528 bags dill seed S M Rajgor and Co; 14 bags turmeric Rajanbhai Meharally and Son; 300 bls raw cotton Narsee Nagsee and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Hirji Nensey and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Nissho Co Ltd; 37 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 300 bls raw cotton S R Pusalkar and Co; 500 bls raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1300 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1105 bags Steatile powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 91 pkgs gum A Abdulla and Co; 26 bls cotton pcegoods The Jassani Carpet Co; 101 bls cotton twist waste Jain and Co; 190 bls cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 56 bls cotton pcegoods Herbertson Ltd; 22 c/s cotton pcegoods Manekji and Co; 8 bls cotton grey yarn Manekji and Co; 217 bls cotton twist waste Sapt Textile Products (India), Ltd; 274 bags psyllium husk D Abraham and Sons; 113 bags sesame seeds D Abraham and Sons; 195 bls raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 1500 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 30 bls raw wool Vijaysingh and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 353 bls hemp raw Tayeballi Dawoodbhai; 15 bls tanned leather M Esmail; 7 bls tanned leather Anglo-Thai Corpn Co Ltd; 27 bls tanned leather Karimbhai Lalbhai; 96 bls cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co; 125 bls cotton twist waste, L O Vora; 15 drums magnesium chloride The Pioneer Magnesium Works Ltd; 25 bags fenningreek seed M Ratansey and Co; 18 bls cotton pcegoods P K Ashar and Co; 30 bls cotton blankets The Century Spg and Mfg Co Ltd; 12 bls cotton pcegoods N M Bros and Co; 200 bls raw cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 28 bls raw D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 100 bls raw cotton B Shah and Co; 500 bls raw cotton Khimji Vishram and Sons; 500 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 69 bls cotton pcegoods A Y Mihakachivili; 143 bls cotton yarn G Ab Yaffi; 470 bls hemp raw G N Musvy; 30 casks chutney M Poonjiajee and Sons; 1122 bls hemp raw H K Kesharwala; 16 bls cotton prtd bedspreads The Indian Merchandise Co Ltd; 138 bags fleaseed outer shell D Abraham and Sons; 98 bls raw cotton Narandas Rajaram and Co; 165 bls cotton twist waste Barot Bros and Co; 75 bls art silk waste Barot Bros and Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York Stock Exchange opening prices are as follows:—
General Motors dol 37 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 23
United States Steel Common dol 50 1/2
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

LONDON SEEDS
London, April 21

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe April/May quoted	20/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo April/May quoted	20/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian April/May quoted	22/9

Case Against Bombay Govt.

Ratnagiri Temple Dispute Amicably Settled

RATNAGIRI, April 22.

A long-standing litigation, started by Mr. Govindrao Kelkar and other trustees of Shree Ganpatipula Devasthan in Ratnagiri Taluka, against the Government of Bombay and His Highness the Rajasaheb of Jamkhindi has been settled amicably. When the suit came up before Mr. Chapatwala the First Class Sub-Judge, Ratnagiri, Mr. B. R. Nanal, Pleader on behalf of the Plaintiffs, Mr. B. V. Mulye, Government Pleader for Defendant No. 1 and Mr. S. G. Bhide, pleader for Defendant No. 2 put in applications informing the court that they had arrived at an amicable settlement, and the same were granted by the court.

The deity of Shree Gajanan of Ganpatipule is the family deity of all the Patwardhan Chiefs, Jahgirdars and Sardars of the Deccan States, and with a view that any member of the family could approach the deity immediately after bath even with wet clothes, the Rajasaheb of Jamkhindi applied the Government for grant of a small piece of land on the beach just adjoining the dharmashala of the Temple. The trustees all along challenged the right of Government for such a grant and raised objections, in spite of which the Government of Bombay sold away 11½ gunthas of land from the beach to the Raja Saheb with certain conditions mainly that the land should be returned to Government with the existing structures that might be thereon when no longer required by the Jamkhindi State.

Being perturbed with the decision of the Government, the trustees filed a suit, which had created a sensation in the District —A. P.

Monsoon Air Services

NEW DELHI, April 22.

The Bombay-Trichinopoly air mail service will cease to operate with the southbound service leaving Bombay on 22nd April 1941 and the northbound service leaving Trivandrum on 24th April 1941. The Bombay-Delhi air mail service will cease to operate with the northbound service leaving Bombay on 3rd May 1941 and the southbound service leaving Delhi on 5th May 1941.

2. The dates of reopening of these services will be announced in due course after the monsoon. —A. P.

MRS. LITTLE TURNS 'PRO'

NEW YORK, April 22.

It is announced from Montreal to-day, that Mrs. Little, formerly Miss Dorothy Round, the Wimbledon tennis champion and Wightman cup player has turned professional by excepting a coaching engagement at Seigniory Tennis Club, during summer. She went to Canada at the outbreak of the war with her son.—Reuter.

BRIGADIER WOOD IN MADRAS
MADRAS, April 22.

Brigadier Wood, Director-General of Supply arrived in Madras this morning from Bombay. He visited the Ford Assembly Workshop and the Simpsons Workshop, this morning accompanied by Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Controller of Supplies.

A meeting of the Madras Provincial War Supplies Committee was held to-day at which the Director-General of Supply was present.

D. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT
NEW DELHI, April 22.

In the D. F. A. Shield Tournament this evening, the Sind Football Association, Karachi, defeated the Sandemanians F.C., Quetta by one goal to nil.—A. P.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP TOURNAMENT
CALCUTTA, April 22.

The following are results of matches played in the Beighton Hockey Cup Tournament to-day:—
Rangers 2, Armenians 1.
Police (League Champions) 2, Gurukul University (Hardwar) 1.
Rampur 2, Punjab Sports nil.
Lucknow by A 2, Kalighat 1.
Eagle Club (Barrelly) nil, Greer nil.—A. P.

KONKANI BROADCASTS.

All-India Radio has arranged to give talks in the Konkani dialect from the Bombay Radio Station on Saturday at 7 p.m.

Dr. DeSouza Back In Nairobi

Information has been received here that Dr. A. C. L. DeSouza, ex-M.L.C. of Kenya and leader of the Indian community in Africa arrived in Nairobi on Monday after a three months' stay in India. He was accompanied by his wife Dr. Mary DeSouza.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, April 22.

Scattered dust or thunderstorms occurred in the extreme north of the country and North Punjab. Observations from the northeast India are incomplete but presumably scattered light thundershowers occurred in Assam and Bengal while local showers are reported in Mysore. The chief amounts of rainfall were Mysore one inch; Jessore half, Shillong and Bangalore quarter each.

Temperatures were appreciably above normal in North-west India, United Provinces and Madras Presidency excluding Malabar.

Forecast (until the twentythird evening). Scattered thundershowers will occur in Assam, Bengal and a few thundershowers in the south of the Peninsula. A few dust or thunderstorms are likely in North-West Frontier.

No significant change in temperatures is likely.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-4-1941.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 degrees (0.9 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees (1.5 below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) T

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-4-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar In Bombay

The Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, whose original programme in Bombay had to be cancelled on account of a sad domestic bereavement, arrived in the City on Tuesday by the Madras Express. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta and Sir H. P. Mody. The Commerce Member will leave for New Delhi on Wednesday night.

NEW EMPIRE
4. 6-30 & 10 p. m.
TOMMY TRINDER
JEAN COLIN
in
LAUGH LAUGH IT OFF IT OFF
the happiest musical comedy hit of the season.
Next Attraction At
MAJESTIC

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m
WHAT MORE?.....4 weeks at The Regal — and now 2nd. Week at Capitol.
DOWN ARGENTINE WAY IN TECHNICOLOR!

EXCITINGLY DIFFERENT!
THE LADY IN QUESTION
starring Brian AHERNE RITA HAYWORTH
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MIRTH From MYTHOLOGY IN SARASWATI'S NARAD-NARADI

WADIAS'
HISTORICAL-CUM-DEVOTIONAL MASTERPIECE
MANTHAN
OR
"JUSTICE OF VIKRAM"
Starring
GLAMOROUS
RADHA RANI
with SARDAR MANSUR, DALPAT & Others.
SAT. 3RD MAY
IMPERIAL CINEMA

FALSE TEETH GOT BLACKER AND BLACKER

Then he tried 'STERADENT' and ALL STAINS DISAPPEARED
"I am now 46 years of age, and since I had my first few teeth extracted when 21 years old, I have searched most assiduously for something to counteract carbonisation on my dental plate. I have tried powders, liquids, and creams, all without effect; the plate continued to blacken. I purchased (without undue optimism) a tin of your "Steradent" and much to my joy and astonishment found that it really did all you claim. It was interesting to observe the carbon disappear and in three nights the dental plates were pink again for the first time since they were new.—A.L."
Simply put a little 'Steradent' powder in a glass of warm water. Stir well. Leave your dentures in it while you dress, or overnight. Stains disappear like magic—even the blackest tobacco stains of years standing vanish completely after a few treatments. Discoloured parts are made a natural-looking fresh pink. Teeth regain the clean, attractive lustre of 'live' teeth. All mucin film is removed by a powerful sterilising agent which also purifies your plates and gives them a cool, refreshing taste. No brushing. No acids. No nasty taste. At all chemists. Made in England. Agents: Atlantis (East) Ltd., 20/1 Chetla Road, Calcutta.
Steradent

PROPER CARE NOW means SOUND TEETH LATER
Dentists say—brush your baby's teeth twice a day with Kolynos. It cleans gently and safely—and protects teeth from germs that cause decay.
BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS
314

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

starring IDA LUPINO HUMPHREY BOGART
with ALAN CURTIS • ARTHUR KENNEDY
JOAN LESLIE • HENRY HULL • HENRY TRAVERS
Directed by RAOUL WALSH
A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture

What Price Liberty?

—The Price of All Machines—and men!

That's an answer given in deeds—not words!

BOMBAY TALKIES' Purposeful Picture

Naya Sansar

Heroic Tale Told With Consummate Art
Two Shows Daily:
3-30 & 6-30 p.m.

ROXY

He Calls You With His Favourite Nod To See Him In...

'Khazanchi'

(A Pancholi Art Picture)
WITH
RAMOLA, ISMAIL, MANORAMA & NARANG IN

3RD WEEK AT KRISHNA
(DUBASH THEATRE)
3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW:
Zanana Show, 1-30 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES' Star-maker
"PUNARMILAN"
Two Shows Daily:
3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Chaitra Vad 12, 1997
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Avval 25, 1360
Parsi : Avan 21, 1310.
Hightide : 10-26; 22-34
Lowtide : 4-06; 16-12
Sunrise : 6h. 17m.
Sunset : 6h. 58m.

3 ARTS FESTIVAL CRUISE—There has been arranged a 3 Arts Festival Cruise which will come off on Saturday (26th inst.) at 2-30 p.m. (returning at 6-30 p.m.), from the Gateway of India. Enquiries can be made from Atiya Begum.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL—The 'At Home' to be held at the Rescue Home Umerkhadi on Thursday (24th inst.) has been postponed due to disturbances in the locality.

"AT HOME" TO MR. V. D. GHATE—The "At Home" arranged by the Secondary Teachers in Bombay in honour of Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, B.D., is postponed to Friday, the 25th inst. at 5-30 p.m. at the University Gardens.

MARVADI STUDENTS' UNION—The Union has decided to conduct free Hindi classes on the lines of Hindi Prachar Sabha from Monday, the 21st inst. The classes will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. at S. Ram Podar Balika Vidyalaya, 144, Fanaswadi, Bombay. The classes will be open to all without any distinction.

BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCN.—The following members were elected as office-bearers of the Managing Committee for the current year at the sixth annual general meeting of the Association, held on 20th inst. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road :—Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, President. Mr. C. J. Acharya, Vice-President. Mr. Vadilal Raghavji Gandhi, Hon. Secretary. Mr. Punjalal N. Shah, Hon. Secretary. Mr. Nathalal Shivlal, Hon. Treasurer.

Gujarati Businessman Dies In Manchester

The death occurred in Manchester on Wednesday last at the age of 52 of Mr. Harilal Mansukhlal Patel of Messrs. H. M. Patel and Co., Bombay.

He started mill stores business in 1922 and was the first to undertake the manufacture of shuttles in India in 1934. He had gone to England in 1939 to complete his plans for expanding the industry.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Back Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"High Sierra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Lady in Question". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Laugh It Off". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed" Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Premnagar" Daily at 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sanskar". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Adhuri Kahani". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Kick." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

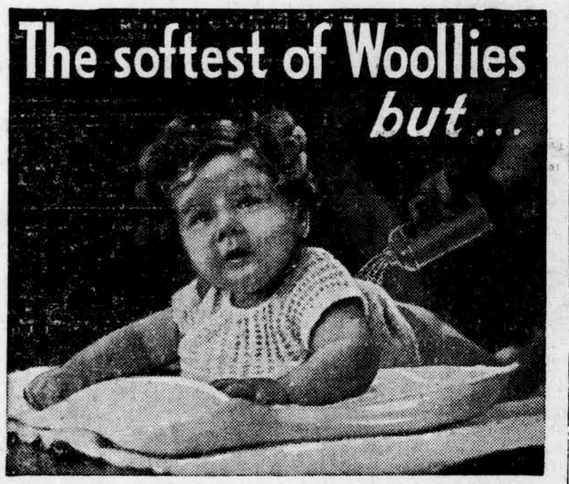
UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—A public meeting for Questions and Answers preceded by a short talk on "Mental Training" will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

NAVAYUG VIDYA MANDIR—The Principal and the staff of the Navayug Vidya Mandir invite the public to the Exhibition of the Children's work and the various entertainments by the children to-day (Wednesday) and to-morrow (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m.

New Timings At Roxy And Majestic

Due to the Curfew Order, Bombay Talkies have decided to give only two shows daily, at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. of their "Naya Sansar" at the Roxy and 4 and 7 p.m. of "Punarmilan" at the Majestic. There will be ample time after the close of the second show for patrons to reach home before the Curfew hour begins. The Zenana show at the Majestic on Thursday will be at 1-30 p.m. as already announced.

The softest of Woollies but...



they will not prevent CHAFED IRRITATED SKIN

The finest and softest woollies money can buy cannot prevent or relieve "nappy soreness"—that stinging, smarting inflammation which causes babies so much suffering. Some poor little mites have such sensitive skins that, no matter how often you change them, it doesn't help a bit.

Here is a bit of advice which thousands of mothers have followed and the result has delighted and amazed them — simply use Cuticura Talcum. Not just the usual dusting you have been used to giving baby, but a really lavish powdering, the more the better. It may sound extravagant, but the small extra outlay is a trifle compared with the comfort and sound sleep it means for baby and the peace of mind it will bring to you. But any kind of powder will not do. It must be Cuticura Talcum, which has wonderful absorbent properties that enable it to counteract the irritating effect of dampness.

Use it freely and baby's skin will quickly regain its smooth, healthy condition again. Cuticura Talcum is deliciously fragrant and a sheer joy to a hot perspiring skin.

You, too, will enjoy using it after the bath. Its perfume gives the final touch to personal daintiness.

Another valuable aid to baby's skin comfort is Cuticura Soap, perhaps the mildest soap ever made, as soothing as fresh dairy cream to a baby's sensitive skin.

In case of prickly heat, pimples, insect bites, rashes, and such distressing eruptions as Eczema, Cuticura Ointment instantly relieves itching and quickly heals.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaars.

Cuticura TALCUM

20

Dr. Byramji Dadabhoy Rana, L. M. & S., one of the oldest popular medical practitioners of Navsari, who died lately, at the age of 79, after practising for half a century.

Send-Off To "Bevin Boys"

A hearty send off to the second batch of 50 "Bevin Boys," was given at a tea party at the Mongini's on Tuesday afternoon. Those present included Mr. Tufnell Barrett, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Labour Department, Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Commissioner of Labour and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Wishing the group of trainees good-bye and godspeed on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. Tufnell Barrett said that it was a matter of pride that so many were prepared to take the risks of a hazardous journey and bring back experience, useful to the industrial effort of India. The first batch had reached England after an eventless journey and were in good heart. He wished them a safe voyage, a pleasant and instructive stay in England and a speedy and safe return.

Mr. N. M. Joshi congratulated them on the great opportunity they had of working in British factories and coming into contact with British workmen who were known for their skill. He advised them not merely to acquire technical skill but to study the Trade Union movement in Britain and find out how the British workmen had improved their position both economic and political. "Make the best use of your time and bring credit to your country and to the working classes of India," he added.

Mr. A. S. Trollip gave them some tips to protect themselves from bombing.

Mr. T. M. Pande who is in charge of this batch of boys said that the trainees under him were a batch of fine enthusiastic youngmen who would live up to the expectation of the sponsors of the training scheme.

City Fathers And Pedestrian Traffic

The Municipal Corporation on Tuesday threw out the resolution of Dr. Khurshedji J. J. Cursetji to represent to the Commissioner of Police to frame regulations compelling the pedestrians to cross roads or streets at every 200 yards only to prevent accidents.

Mr. M. E. Joshi seconded the resolution.

Dr. Cursetji said 60 per cent of the street accidents in Bombay were due to carelessness of the pedestrians and about 12 per cent to the carelessness of the motorists. If therefore pedestrian traffic was regulated at certain points at the junctions of the roads or streets, the accidents to the pedestrians would be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. M. N. Talpade opposed the resolution and said the accidents in the city to the pedestrians were due to the want of foot paths. The proper remedy was to have more foot paths on the city.

Mr. Mohanlal N. Desai said the police were doing all they could to prevent accidents and to regulate traffic. This question was brought twice before and was thrown out.

Dr. J. V. Vora suggested to Dr. Cursetji to write directly to the Commissioner of Police.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

The amendment as well as the proposition were thrown out.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR SWITZERLAND.

News has been received in Bombay that Dr. H. A. Sonderegger Consul for Switzerland in Bombay, has been promoted Consul-General for Switzerland in India.

Short Water Ration

Tenants' Association's Protest

The following resolution has been forwarded by the Bombay Tenants' Association to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay:—

'The Bombay Tenants' Association strongly protests against the reduction in the hours of water supply to some of the thickly populated parts of the City. As the water supply in the ordinary time was itself inadequate, this further reduction has caused serious hardships and inconveniences to the residents in the localities concerned, some of whom are not getting any water supply at the hours when it is most and urgently needed.

'The Association apprehends that this reduction will lead to epidemics and other diseases detrimental to the health of the Residents.'

'The Association requests the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to increase the water supply forthwith, so that all the tenants will get adequate supply of water which is particularly essential in this hot season. The Association also urges the Municipal Commissioner, the Hydraulic Engineer and other Municipal officers to visit the buildings in the different localities and see for themselves that the tenants on all floors in all the buildings get adequate supply of water.'

BOMBAY GOVT. TO ASSEMBLE AT POONA.

The Government of Bombay will assemble at Poona on Monday, June 2.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Here is a notification which is meant for motorists. If you are one or if you have a friend who owns a car or drives one, you might instruct him that, if he happens to be on the Bhiwandi-Ambadi Road, or the Ambadi-Bassein Road between April 22 (to-day) and May 2, 1941, he must see that he does not accelerate more than 20 M.P.H.

This, of course, is not my order or that of this paper, but it comes from the District Magistrate of Thana and these days being those when the well-known Vajreshwari Fair is held, the Police think it is a wise step towards decreasing the annual toll of accidents recorded on these roads during this fair owing to the huge concourse of 'fair-goers.' So do not forget, for remember, ignorance of the law is no excuse. Heavy fines are to be imposed on defaulters.

Symphony Orchestra Concert

The change from the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to the Regal Theatre is the best achievement of the Committee of the Symphony Orchestra Society.

The programme opened with Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" that popular concert-overture which seems poised half way between the strict clearness and reserve of instrumental music and the loose texture of the dramatic style. Two short pieces by French composer's, Faure's "Berceuse" and Rameace's "Rigodon" brought out the peculiar characteristics of French music, the balanced classical style and design, with the romantic bent bubbling under the surface.

Madame Olga Craen's rendering of Saint Saen's "Concerto in G. Minor" reiterated her correct technique and conspicuously exhibited a mature tonal strength and feeling.

The second half of the programme introduced Mozart's Servenade "A little night music" which is not so frequently heard. The orchestra's rendering of it was particularly delightful. Biget's "L'Arlesienne Suite" followed.

The concert concluded appropriately with a Strauss Waltz—the popular Vienna Woods. As a token of appreciation the Secretaries of the Society received a spontaneous donation on the spot

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Mothers Can Always Obtain Glaxo

No. 2—GLAXO FACTS BULLETIN

In the tens of thousands of Indian homes where Glaxo is in daily use for infants and growing toddlers, the assured availability of supplies during war-time is of no less importance to mothers than the fact that, notwithstanding the general rise in living costs, the price of Glaxo remains at a consistently minimum level.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

This ability to secure Glaxo anywhere in India, means that mothers will not be faced with the risks involved in being forced to make a sudden change of food for their babies. All mothers know that when an infant's digestive system becomes accustomed, by regular habit, to a particular kind of milk-food—and, when that milk-food is Glaxo, continues to thrive on it—any change almost certainly disagrees with the digestive system, and progress is checked.

With Glaxo, no handicap of this nature need be feared. *Regular supplies come from Australasia over sea-routes not subject to war-time interruptions.*

GLAXO *v.* COW'S MILK

Not only is Glaxo supreme in its class, from a point of view of goodness, purity, quality and economy, but it is the simplest of all baby foods to prepare. All that is necessary is the addition of boiled water in the manner prescribed. No ordinary cow or buffalo milk is to be added—only boiled water. This means that baby can be protected from infections arising from the use of contaminated milk—and nearly all locally supplied milk is far from pure. So many milk vendors either add water or remove the cream before sale,—or do both—and only the few homes able to keep their own cow, or see a cow milked at their door in a sterilised vessel, can afford to depend on local milk

ALMOST THE SAME AS BREAST MILK

Even then, this is far from being near the Glaxo standard, for Glaxo is not only prepared from the very purest pasture-fed cows' milk, but is scientifically modified to resemble breast milk in its fat, protein and carbohydrate essentials, with vitamin D added to protect against rickets, and iron as a precaution against nutritional anaemia. Above all, it is the natural goodness of Glaxo which wards off infection by building up the infant's strength and reinforcing his powers of resistance in a country where, normally, so many dangers to a baby's welfare exist.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1941.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE NEGOTIATIONS

Babu Rajendra Prasad has done well to refute Mr. Jinnah's charge that the Congress is responsible for the failure of negotiations to arrive at a settlement and that the Congress position has been most arrogant and dictatorial. The refutation is particularly important as it shows clearly what still stands in the way of a settlement between the Congress and the League. Everybody knows that on different occasions Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose invited negotiations with Mr. Jinnah. But every time the latter made them impossible by insisting on several unnecessary and impossible admissions by Congress as conditions precedent to any formal talks. These things are on record and cannot be doubted. Rajen Babu has removed all doubts in the matter by quoting the tell-tale resolutions of the League Council. One of these resolutions, referring to the efforts of Mr. Bose as Congress President for negotiations, says that "it is not possible for the All-India Muslim League to treat or negotiate with the Congress the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement except on the basis that the Muslim League is the authoritative and representative organisation of the Mussalmans of India". As regards other minorities the League would not give them a direct part in the negotiations. For, according to another resolution of the Council the League would take care of them all and would "consult the representatives of such minorities and any other interests as may be involved when necessary". When a few months thereafter Gandhiji met Mr. Jinnah the latter again insisted that the Congress should admit itself to be the representative of only the Hindus and the League as the exclusive representative of the Muslims and said to Gandhiji: "If you do not accept that position, why should I talk to you"? After this, let the reader judge who has been "arrogant and dictatorial" and who has stood in the way of negotiations.

No Preliminary Conditions

These facts are of interest today as they affect any future negotiations between the Congress and the League. For obvious reasons it is not possible for the Congress to accept the implications of the League that the Congress represents only the Hindus and has no responsibility for non-Hindus and that the proper authority to represent non-Muslim minorities is the League rather than the Congress. The national character of the Congress is demonstrate by the fact that it has thousands of members on its rolls, drawn from various non-Hindu communities and that it enjoys the whole-hearted support of the Frontier Province, which is predominantly Muslim. However, our main contention has always been that, whatever be the representative character of these two bodies, there is no reason why they should not straightway proceed to discuss matters constitutional, as they did when they evolved the Congress-League Scheme of 1916. It would, of course, be sad enough if, at present, discussions on constitutional matters should fail to lead to any settlement. But in that case the public would at least know the extent of agreement and the nature of points of disagreement. Why block the negotiations themselves by urging unnecessary preliminary conditions?

Wanted Saner Means

Suppose the League now waives its insistence on the preliminary conditions so far mentioned and invites instead negotiations on the basis of Pakistan. If this means that Mr. Jinnah will continue to insist on the Congress accepting the principle of Pakistan before negotiations about its details, no negotiations are possible with the League on this basis. But if Mr. Jinnah agrees to discussions between the Congress and the League on the new scheme without the former being previously committed to the acceptance of its principle, we do not see any reason why the discussions should not be held. Conceivably, the discussions may so reveal the dangers of the scheme as to lead to its voluntary abandonment or suspension for an indefinite period or to an alternative scheme of some kind of Federation that will safeguard the interests of the nation as well as the Muslims in particular. The people have already begun to see the dangers of a scheme which, in order to justify itself, ceaselessly describes Hindus and Muslims as irreconcilable communities. It is in the best interests of both to bury it soon and bury it deep and devise saner means of ensuring communal harmony.

Russia Explains

Whether or no the Germans actually demanded an explanation, *Pravda's* latest article ought to cause them complete satisfaction. It might, indeed, be interpreted to balance recent aberrations in Russian policy towards certain Balkan States. Says the *Pravda*, referring to the Russo-Japanese Pact: "the pact is obviously an instrument of peace evidently not to the taste of those foreign circles striving above all to draw the Soviet Union into the orbit of war". The attack, of course, is directed first against America and then against Britain. For Germany, it is both a protestation and a pledge of the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions.

No one, of course, doubted that Russia wants, and would keep out of this war at almost any cost. But the claim that the Russo-Japanese Pact is an instrument of peace is rather open to doubt. For, it very obviously encourages Japan to drive southwards. When and how this drive will be launched still remains to be seen: The Pact will be ratified sometime this week, whereafter Japan will have to take into consideration two factors before resorting to her aggression: the first is the chances of success and the second the effect of the Pact on Russia's policy towards China. This latter will be an important test of the Soviet Union's *bona-fides*.

Curious Situation

Recent reports suggest serious trouble not only in Rumania but also between that country and Hungary. The Hungarian radio has been in full blast attacking General Antonescu and broadcasting all manner of happenings inside the country. But the Budapest radio is not the only source which reports trouble. The Istanbul correspondent of the Free French Agency gives details suggesting a quarrel between General Antonescu and the German Minister in Bucharest. The same correspondent reports that the Nazis are holding M. Horia Sima—incidentally, the news that he is alive and free comes as a surprise to us—against General Antonescu, who does not agree to certain important demands of the Nazis. Now, we consider it impossible to believe that General Antonescu will resist any important German demand. And yet the situation is intriguing because even though the Budapest radio and the Free French News Agency may both be prejudiced something is brewing in Rumania which involves the policy and regime of General Antonescu. Why? Why is the Fuhrer allowing all this?

Frankly Speaking

Peter's Proclamation

King Peter of Yugo-Slavia, who has arrived in Jerusalem along with his principal Ministers has issued a proclamation that he left Yugo-Slavia to avoid capitulation and that he would go on fighting. The position, therefore, is like that of Norway: Yugo-Slavia may be under enemy occupation but her Government will continue the struggle from abroad. King Haakon brought with him much useful assistance to Britain from Norway. What contribution to the common war effort is to be made through the Yugo-Slav Government remains, however, to be seen. In addition to merchantmen in America which have already been placed at Britain's disposal, there must have been many Yugo-Slav ships in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean which, if made available to Britain, would prove of immense use to her. Then there are some naval units useful though quite small. And finally it is not impossible for Britain to secure the services of a number of Yugo-Slav soldiers, sailors and air men.

Elementary Justice

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has done but elementary justice in ordering the immediate and unconditional release of all the Praja Mandal Satyagrahis arrested on the occasion of the fourth annual conference of the Mandal at Mahidpur a few weeks ago. The conference should not have been banned at all, as the Mandal has always been following thoroughly constitutional methods. His Highness hopes that the Praja Mandal would co-operate with the Government in the constructive service to the subjects and maintain an atmosphere of peace and goodwill in the State, and the Prime Minister has promised to consider individually the cases of other Praja Mandal workers who have been convicted under the Defence of India Act. The Praja Mandal has always offered co-operation in the service of the people but it must be allowed to ventilate their grievances.

Democracy's Lapses

Sir S. Radhakrishnan made a delightful speech in reply to a farewell address presented to him on behalf of the post-graduate students of Calcutta. It was a stirring call to youth "to respond to the deeper spirit of India"—a spirit that has respect for other men as the cardinal principle of its civilisation. He also pointed out that it was no use making a superficial distinction between democracy and dictatorship. If the one was responsible for brutal acts of aggression, the other, democracy, was guilty of crimes of omission. "Democracy itself often suffers from greater spiritual vices of sensuality and insensitiveness to the sufferings of the people." It is altogether a first class speech in the best Radhakrishnan tradition.

Wholesome Advice

Along with Sir S. Radhakrishnan's speech may be read the presidential address of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the Principal of the S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad to the first All-Baroda State Students' Conference. While welcoming "the awakening that has taken place in the student community all over India and the attempts they are making to organize themselves, he appealed to them not to fritter away their energies in provoking and following up fundamentally meaningless quarrels with educational authorities. There is a wholesome constructive note in the whole of Dr. Rao's speech, and his insistence on the demand for an expansion of educational facilities strikes us that he is an educationalist who can see both sides of the question. It would be of great use to the student community if they studied their own problems in this constructive sort of way, instead of the haphazard and irregular attempts they have made to put forward their case.

Cow Protection

Mr. Narhari Parikh made some thought-provoking comments in a speech at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition the other day. Referring to the need for better cattle to help the agriculturist, he touched upon the question of Pinjarapoles on which every year so many hundreds of thousands rupees were being spent. Also some two to three crores of rupees are spent every year by religious-minded Vaishnavas and Jains on cow-protection. But it seemed to be the only object of these Pinjarapoles to prevent old and maimed cows from going to the slaughter house. The money so spent could be more suitably planned for expenditure. Mr. Parikh's view was that the cow should be more seriously regarded as a great economic factor in our Society. The agriculturist should be helped to breed cattle and to look after them. A scientific outlook towards cow-protection is what is really needed.

The Battle Of Britain

V

The following is the fifth instalment of the "Battle of Britain" issued by the Air Ministry of England:

On October 6 the fourth and final stage of the battle began. The enemy's strategy and method of attack now changed completely. He withdrew nearly all his long-range bombers and tried to achieve his end by means of fighters and fighter-bombers. This change was the surest proof that he had received such a hammering as to make a further use of his depleted bombing force by daylight too costly. He preferred to send it over by night and this he did in increasing numbers. His tactical handling of his fighters and fighter-bombers—a few of them were M-110s, but they were mostly M-109s fitted with a make-shift bomb-carrier enabling them to take a pair of bombs at a speed of about 300 miles per hour—was this.

Mass fighter formations were sent over at a great height in almost continuous waves to attack London, still the principal target. He doubtless hoped by this means to wear out our fighter defence by forcing it to engage at much higher altitudes aircraft which were making the best use possible of high cloud cover. In the early stages he reduced the size of his formations and used flights of from two to nine aircraft. The fighter-bombers were protected more and more by M-110 fighters. Evidently, however, this new plan did not achieve the success for which he hoped, for in the third week of October he reverted at once to large formations flying at 30,000 feet or higher. To enable them to break through the Germans continued to use the tactics of diversion. Whenever the weather was good enough waves of fighters appeared almost continuously over the south-east of England. Using the cover that these provided, very high flying fighter-bombers made frequent and rapid attacks on the London area. On sighting our fighters, however, they often jettisoned their bombs and made off. They showed in fact little tendency to engage, but when they did so they sometimes gained the advantage of surprise owing to the height at which they were flying.

Our own tactics were immediately altered so successfully that No. 11 Group accounted for 167 enemy aircraft in three and a half weeks. The cost to the Group was 45 pilots. In this phase the number of the enemy probably destroyed rose considerably, because fighting took place so high up that our pilots were unable to see the ultimate fate of the many of the German aircraft which fell away after the encounter towards the sea. The physical strain of fighting at heights of 30,000 feet or more proved very severe.

It is possible to detect a feeling of despair in the hearts of the Luftwaffe during this final phase of the struggle. Try as they might and did, our defences were still not only intact but invulnerable. Occasionally an odd M-109 or a small formation broke through and reached London, but the weight of bombs which they succeeded in dropping was only a fraction of what had been dropped in August and September. Moreover, there was little attempt at precision bombing. There can be no better proof of the enemy's failure than that furnished by the citizens of London. During the early stages many of them took cover when the sirens sounded. Post-offices, ministries and public departments, large stores—all closed their doors and sent their staffs and any visitors in buildings to cover.

Very soon, however, it was noticed that most of the noise, at no time to be compared with the nightly barrage which soon became the background of their slumbers, was due to gunfire and not to the explosion of bombs. Trails of white vapour forming fantastic and beautiful patterns in the summer sky were often the only indication that the Luftwaffe was over the capital. These pleased the eye and provided a subject for speculation in streets and public resorts. Soon however even these failed to attract much notice. As the days wore on, the Londoner, always confident in the ability of the Royal Air Force to protect him in hours of daylight, began to take that protection for granted. Except when roof-watchers—the Prime Minister's "Jim Crows"—signalled that danger was imminent, life went on as usual and still does so.

There can be no better tribute to the men of the Fighter Squadrons.

★

The foregoing is a summary necessarily brief and incomplete for the battle took place too recently for the full account to be written—of almost three months of nearly continuous air fighting. The better to comprehend its nature it is necessary to examine in greater detail an individual day's fighting. Sunday, September 15 is as good a day as any other. It is one of the "great days" as they have come to be called and the actions then fought were described by the Prime Minister in the Commons as "the most brilliant and fruitful of any fought upon a large scale up to that date by the fighters of the Royal Air Force." The enemy lost 185 aircraft. This is what happened.

Over the south-east of England day on Sunday the 15th September dawned a little misty but cleared by eight o'clock and disclosed a light cumulus cloud at 2,000 or 3,000 feet. The extent of this cloud varied and in places it was heavy enough to produce light local showers. Visibility however was on the whole good throughout the day: there was a slight wind from the west shifting to north-west as the day advanced.

The first enemy patrols arrived soon after 9 a.m. They were reported to be in the Straits, in the Thames Estuary off Harwich and between Lympne and Dungeness. At about 11-30 Goering launched the first wave of the morning attack consisting of 100 or more aircraft soon followed by 150 more. These crossed the English coast at three main points, near Ramsgate, between Dover and Folkestone and a mile or two north of Dungeness. Their objective was London. This formidable force was composed of Dornier bomber 17s and 215s escorted by M-109s. They flew at various heights between 15,000 and 26,000 feet. From the ground the German aircraft looked like black dots at the head of long streamers of white vapour from the air like specks rapidly growing. They appeared first as model aeroplanes and then as the range closed, as full-sized aircraft. Battle was soon joined and raged for about three quarters of an hour over East Kent and London.

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

WAR ECHOES IN PARLIAMENT

Loan To Spain Comes In For Sharp Attack

LONDON, April 22.

MR. CHURCHILL HAD LITTLE TO SAY AT THE PRESENT JUNCTURE WHEN HE WAS INVITED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY UPON THE RESUMPTION OF PARLIAMENT AFTER THE EASTER RECESS TO MAKE A STATEMENT ABOUT THE WAR POSITION.

PROPOSAL FOR DEBATE DEPRECATED

The Prime Minister pointed out that operations of many kinds were going on "and we have others to think of besides ourselves". He deprecated any proposal for a debate at present and hoped that the House would again show forebearance to those who are charged with the conduct of the war and would display to the world those qualities of poise and steadiness which had been its characteristics on so many difficult and anxious occasions".

The only piece of news Mr. Churchill had was about yesterday's bombardment of Tripoli which lasted for forty-two minutes, inflicting very heavy damage on the port and shipping in the harbour. He added that on the way there, our naval aircraft intercepted five German troop-carrying planes and shot down four in flames. I have not yet heard whether they were full or empty. The fleet was not seriously molested and suffered no loss in ships.

HORE BELISHA WANTS EARLY DEBATE

Mr. Hore Belisha intervened and emphasised that while the House was not desirous of embarrassing the operations he urged the necessity for an early debate. He drew attention to the anxiety expressed in Australia at the lack of authentic news and suggested that Mr. Eden might make a statement on his recent visit to the Middle East. Meantime Mr. Belisha asked whether it was true that the Germans had occupied Samothrace.

Mr. Churchill said it was not unlikely, but he was without direct confirmation. With regard to a debate, it was obvious, continued the Prime Minister, that once the situation reaches a momentary or temporary arrest, a full statement should be made to the House.

DIFFICULT AND INTRICATE MOVEMENTS

"As to scanty information being given, I must say frankly that we have had the greatest difficulty in obtaining full accounts of the difficult and intricate movements of our forces in Greece. They have been of a most complicated character and have been carried out with extraordinary skill, but even Government has not received from day to-day full information from the Commanders engaged. I have asked for fuller reports if possible without prejudice to the interests on the spot".

Mr. Churchill deprecated a statement by Mr. Eden at present because materials were not available for the necessary presentation of the Government case.

IRAQ AND SPAIN

Lord Winterton pressed the question and alluded to the position in Iraq and Spain.

Mr. Churchill said that it was one question to debate foreign affairs, but to have a statement on Mr. Eden's tour at the present moment would not be convenient either for the House or the public interest.

Sir Archibald Southby asked for a statement on Libya because "the people are getting exercised in mind and a statement would reassure them."

Mr. Churchill replied that unlike the situation in Greece, we are very accurately informed about what is occurring in Libya.

NO PUBLIC UNEASINESS

At this point a member interjected: "Greece is much more important." There were some cries of dissent and the Premier continued: "I do not think that we should embark on comparisons among different classes of dangerous duties undertaken by His Majesty's forces." (Cheers). He did not, however, think that any statement about Libya would be appropriate now or for a little time to come.

The Labour Member Mr. Shinwell, suggested a statement in secret "to remove some uneasiness which exists."

Mr. Churchill flatly disagreed that there is any public uneasiness. "Public are showing all those qualities of stability and phlegm when things are not going well which made us what we are and carried us thus far on our journey."

LOAN TO SPAIN

The recent British Loan to Spain was sharply criticised by Opposition members. The Independent Rt. Hon. Josiah Wedgwood evoked some murmurs of agreement when he declared: "This money will go straight into Germany's pockets", and asked, "is there any chance of any being saved and whether the British representation by Sir Samuel Hoare in Spain is not too expensive?"

Mr. Churchill declared that many people last year thought that Spain would enter the war against us and it is very largely due to the brilliant discharge of his functions by our Ambassador that our relations with Spain tended to improve and not deteriorate at this critical time.

CHURCHILL'S JUSTIFICATION

The Labour Member, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, declared that the handing over of this money to Spain was causing deep anxiety throughout the country and the public could not see in Spanish newspapers or utterances of any gratitude or recognition whatsoever.

The Prime Minister said that this policy had been most carefully considered. He said: "We do not wish to do anything which would give any excuse for a breach between us and the Spanish Government and we certainly consider the starving conditions of the people of Spain fully justify assistance being given by Britain and the United States if they should choose so to act, irrespective of whether any expressions of gratitude are forthcoming or not.

IRON ORE FOR GERMANY

In reply to another question Dr. Dalton said that as far as he was aware, no export of large quantities of iron ore from Bilbao to Germany is taking place. He would welcome any information which the questioner might have on the subject.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams was in the chair. He said that what had made the Arabs so friendly to Britain during the periods before and through the war hitherto was the Arab realisation that Britain's victory in the last Great War had enabled them to realise their own aspirations and development, and their perception that Britain's spiritual ideals harmonise with theirs'"

—London correspondent of the "Times of India."

* * *

"The Hindu Mahasabha (Poona) presented Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta with an address at a meeting presided over by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar."

—Press Report.

It only remains for us to add that Comrade Mehta belongs to the Democratic Swaraj Party and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar is its President.

* * * *

Overheard (Not By The Junior Colleague Alone).

CONGRESSMAN: So you do want Pakistan? But what exactly does it signify?

MUSLIM LEAGUER: There, you have admitted, accepted and conceded the principle of Pakistan.

* * *

Snubbing America and Britain, the *Pravda* insists that the Soviet is pursuing an independent and free policy "determined by the interests of the Soviet Union."

And also by the "historic task" of Japan.

* * * *

The fact that the Soviet placed a special train at the disposal of the Yugo-Slav Minister in Hungary and his staff is reported to have been "learnt with surprise" by the German Foreign Office.

There need be no trouble about it even if it is true. The *Pravda* will write another long article.

* * * *

We read a suggestion in the Press that the Soviet Union will accept the *fait accompli* in the Balkans and more or less join the Three-Power alliance system.

But we have not read it with surprise.

* * * *

Russia under the Tripartite New World Order will, we learn, be given an outlet to the Persian Gulf.

As a compensation for bottling her up in the Baltic and Black Seas?

* * * *

According to Rome, the Duke of Aosta has assured the Duce that the struggle will be continued everywhere in East Africa to the death.

Whose death, is not made clear.

* * * *

Berlin, it is reported, has indirectly hinted that the rumour concerning an imminent meeting of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini is unfounded.

Quite right, too. The Fuhrer has no time for importunate people of third rate importance.

* * * *

Petain Cabinet Reshuffle?
Asks a headline.

Why not? In order, of course, to include the Fuhrer's Jack.

* * * *

The novelist's small son had been brought to book for telling a lie. He sat for a long time in silent thought.

'Dad,' he said at last, 'how long will it be before I stop getting licked for telling lies and begin to get paid for them like you do?'

All-India Children's Gathering

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the last worker's meeting of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, the urgent necessity of collecting funds for the Association was greatly realised. Accordingly, it was decided to collect donations, amounting to Rupees One Thousand at least, as early as possible. A Committee was formed to do the work, and some donations were collected on the spot, for which we are thankful to the donors.

I may draw your attention to the fact that our Association, throughout its existence since last six years, has never publicly collected funds, except on one occasion when the All-India Children's gathering was held at Bombay in the year 1937.

One thousand rupees is not a big sum to collect. We have put this modest figure purposely so that we may be able to collect that much at least. Any donations, big and small, will be thankfully received. They will be acknowledged individually and also through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle".

There are many activities which we are attending to at present, and which, we are sure, the public are aware of, and there are more activities which we want to take up, but we feel very much handicapped for want of funds. So I earnestly appeal to the public to do all they can, to swell the funds of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Thanking you for your help and co-operation.

Yours in the Children's Cause,
INDRA U. VASAWADA
Offg. General Secretary.

Narayan Nivas, Juhu Road,
Vile Parle, (Bombay).

TRIPOLI HARBOUR SET ON FIRE

Terrible Bombardment By R. A. F. And Br. Navy

SIX TRANSPORT OR SUPPLY SHIPS AND ONE DESTROYER HIT

Aerodromes In Gazala, Derna And Bardia Attacked: Italians Give Battle At Dessie

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE BRITISH NAVY HEAVILY BOMBARDED TRIPOLI.

An Admiralty Communique states that heavy bombardment of the port of Tripoli was carried out by our naval forces at dawn yesterday. The bombarding force consisted of both heavy and light units.

SHIPS AND INSTALLATIONS HIT.

"More detailed information has now been received concerning the naval bombardment of Tripoli. The bombardment was accompanied by bombing carried out by the R.A.F. and naval aircraft. At 05/00 heavy units of the Mediterranean fleet commenced bombardment. For over forty minutes, shells of fifteen inch and smaller calibres were fired at the harbour and port installations. Clouds of dust and smoke caused by the bombardment and bombing made observation difficult, but six transport or supply ships and one destroyer were seen to be hit.

Ashore, an explosion and a large fire were caused in the vicinity of an oil depot and the railway station was set on fire. The Spanish quay, the naval headquarter's power station and a military stores depot were also seen to have been hit. Some opposition was encountered from the enemy's coastal batteries, but this was ineffective.

ATTACKS ON DERNA AND GAZALA.

R.A.F. bombers made heavy attacks on Derna and Gazala aerodromes in Libya on Monday, states an Air Ministry 'communique' from Cairo recording the undiminished activity against enemy positions in which damage and a large number of casualties have been inflicted. Bombs burst among planes aground and fires revealed a number of them destroyed.

Motor transport concentrations at Bardia and Capuzzo were bombed and machinegunned and a number of explosions were observed among the vehicles.

TRIPOLI HARBOUR ON FIRE.

During the patrols R.A.F. fighters encountered a Messerschmitt. One rammed an enemy aircraft which crashed. A British plane sustained some damage, but was safely landed by the pilot.

About ten tons of bombs were dropped from a low altitude on Tripoli harbour in a raid on Sunday night and Monday morning. Hits were observed on the harbour and military buildings near Karamanli Mole Many large fires were started and these were bombed again to prevent their being extinguished.

Patrol activity continues around Sollum and Tobruk, it was learned in authoritative military circles in London to-day. No information has reached London of an attempted landing by British forces near Bardia which was claimed in an Italian 'communique' yesterday.

Italians Give Battle At Dessie

The Italian northern army in Abyssinia has "turned" and given battle in front of Dessie according to a despatch from a special correspondent with the South African forces, says a Johannesburg message.

The Duke of Harar has arrived in Harar to take up official residence as Governor of that Province, says a Nairobi message.

As a result of action in which the enemy sustained serious casualties, our southern column yesterday occupied an important position covering the approach to Dessie. The forward move of our northern forces has again been countered by extensive road demolitions. In southern area, the operations are proceeding satisfactorily and further 17 Officers and 549 other ranks have been captured.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY CHAMBER 'SHOT'

LAHORE, April 22.

The first cinema film ever taken of an Indian Legislature in session was "shot" to-day in the Punjab Assembly.

The House was overcrowded and members who were "properly dressed" for the occasion appeared to take keen interest in the film camera and allied machinery which had been fixed in the public galleries.—A. P.

Fire Blitz On Plymouth

Nazi Planes Come In Procession And Rain Firebombs

LONDON, April 22.

Plymouth was heavily raided during Monday night. Firebombs and explosives rained down and there were, according to one eye witness, an "almost incredible" number of flares.

THEY CAME IN PROCESSION

The first raid began at dusk in the customary manner with thousands of incendiaries, followed almost at once by high explosives. Enemy planes came in a procession at two minute intervals and though firewatchers put cut many of the incendiaries, there was so great a number that very soon fires were raging in several parts of the city.

FIRES SPREAD.

After the attack had been in progress for a short time, some of the raiding machines dropped an almost incredible number of flares. A dozen of them floated slowly down over one area. They were quickly shot out by machinegunners on the ground

After a lull, a second raid began in the same manner as the first. By this time, the fires had spread and the glow therefrom was intense.

CHATFIELD WATCHES BLITZ.

Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield, watched from the Government House the fire "blitz" and to-day toured the newly devastated areas, writes "Reuter's" staff reporter. A guest of the Commander-in-Chief he kept himself informed of each phase of the raid during its progress and of the methods to meet the attack.

Lord Chatfield was on a visit here to consult about the awarding of medals to civilian raid heroes in all attacks.

The undismayed townsfolk today settled down to the task once more of cleaning up the city. This time many bombs fell across roadways. They caused little damage, but inconvenienced the traffic. But there is plenty of work for demolition and repair parties.

LE HAVRE DOCKS ATTACKED.

Le Havre docks were attacked at dusk last night by British aircraft, states an Air Ministry "communique" this morning. Bombs were seen to burst among buildings on the quays. No aircraft are missing.

One German fighter was destroyed near the French coast during daylight yesterday and one bomber was shot down during the night in the course of British offensive patrols over enemy aerodromes in Northern France.

KIEL UNDER REPAIR.

Germans are hard at work behind hoardings out of sight of the public on demolition and repair at Kiel where many new areas, shipyards and the industrial part of the port have been swept by fire or shattered by high explosives in R. A. F. raids on April 8 and 15. The devastating result of these two attacks has been on the same scale as in the raid on April 7 when British bombers dropped the heaviest load of bombs ever launched at a single target in Germany upto that time, says the Air Ministry.

Here are some features of the new damage:—

DUETSCHE-WERKE SHIPYARDS:—Constructional workshops, engine and turbine works, plate sheds and iron stores suffered; sections of large stores sheds were completely destroyed and a large block of buildings, probably the main offices, were badly damaged; a complete area containing stores in buildings 300, 250, and 150 feet long to the south of the shipyard was completely gutted in a major conflagration.

GERMANIA YARDS:—Further damage was done to the angle and plateshaping shed, locomotive sheds and extensive smiths buildings were gutted. The blaze started in the huge workshops on April 7 spread and affected the surrounding buildings and further damage was done to electric Tower House.

THE GARDEN AND RESIDENTIAL AREA:—Complete roads and blocks of houses in this district, which lies between the Tower House and the Germania yards and houses of skilled workers have been demolished and it is believed that the area will have to be evacuated. Elsewhere in the town many factories were blown to pieces or burnt out, several areas devastated and minor damage was caused in hundreds of streets.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

all inter-Imperial and international matters on the same footing as a Dominion Government.

DEMAND GOES BEYOND VICEROY'S OFFER

The resolution also asked that this reconstruction should be accompanied by the announcement of a definite time-limit within which India is to attain to the same measure of freedom as is enjoyed by the Dominions. I should be the last to approach in a critical or unsympathetic spirit the proposals brought forward by men of such eminent public service as those who have associated themselves with this resolution or animated by such genuine desire both to promote India's constitutional progress and her active participation in war effort. I will, therefore, only touch very briefly on some of the more obvious difficulties which such a scheme, if it were carried into effect, would present in practice.

The scheme proposed by the resolution would amount not to modification of the present form of Government, but to its supersession by an entirely different type of Government. That is certainly something going beyond what we think practicable in the midst of the ever-increasing strain and urgency of the war situation.

It would also create internal constitutional problems of no little difficulty both in relation to Provinces, whether those now enjoying self-government or those administered under Section 93 and to the Princes; and in that and other ways it would raise still unresolved issues of the constitutional future.

AMERY'S DIFFICULTY

It is unfortunately already evident that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his friends have not been able to secure beforehand for their scheme any kind of agreement if not between the Congress and the Muslim League, at any rate between the latter and other representatives of the Hindu majority. Mr. Jinnah, Leader of the Muslim League has since repudiated as being on "entirely wrong line" and as a trap, to use his phrase, into which Sir Tej had been led by the Congress wirepullers. On the other hand the General Secretary of the Mahasabha Party has declared that it will not co-operate in any scheme in which numerical majority of the Hindu element is not reflected in the composition of the Council. There is obviously no such agreement here as would afford the reconstructed Council political support or even acquiescence in the Legislature.

On the other hand if the reconstructed Council is to be composed not of leaders who between them can secure some measure of political backing, but of men individually eminent but politically unsupported, then objections which weighed against that course in the case of an expansion of existing Council become much more formidable if it is the question of an entirely new Council with greatly enlarged powers.

It would, I think, be very difficult to persuade Parliament to confer Dominion or quasi-Dominion powers on a body so constituted. Nor would such a body, between their responsibility to the Crown on one side and in face of an unfriendly legislature on the other, be likely for long to maintain its precarious position.

APPEAL TO SAPRU

My appeal to Sir Tej and his friends would, therefore, be not to cease from their efforts but to concentrate first and foremost on bringing contending elements in India together. Whether they can best do that by exercise of their persuasion upon existing party leaders or by building up a strong Central Party of men who are prepared to put India first their efforts may well be decisive in shaping whole future of their country.

(Message Incomplete).

Governors' Raj To Continue

Amery Harps On The August Offer Again

(Continued from page 1)

stances indeed, notably in connection with prohibition, legislation has had to be modified in consequence of legal decision. But generally speaking work of beneficent social progress continues in full swing and with broad public approval.

The House certainly need not fear that continuance of direct Government in these provinces for another twelve months will of itself add to the difficulties of the political situation.

VEILED ATTACK ON CONGRESS

What indeed was really the serious inaction of Congress-controlled Ministries was not so much direct and immediate result of their action in the Provinces themselves as complete disregard displayed by the most powerful political organisation in India for responsibilities of self-government and indirect effect of this evidence of Congress methods upon the general political situation. When we speak of Responsible Parliamentary Government we are apt to emphasise one aspect of that responsibility—namely, responsibility of Government towards party majority in the Legislature. But Responsible Parliamentary Government, if it is to work successfully, implies threefold responsibility. There is first and foremost responsibility to the Crown; in other words to general welfare, the duty of maintaining substantial continuity and efficiency of Government—of seeing, in an old phrase, that "King's Government is carried on." There is secondly responsibility to Parliament as an institution, founded, Mr. Speaker, upon your authority and upon the rights of minorities which, subject to established procedure of Parliament, are in your keeping.

Mr. Amery continued: "It is only in the third place and subject to these dominating responsibilities that Government is responsible to its supporters in Parliament for promotion of particular policies in which they are interested.

In the present case Ministers resigned not as result of any difference with Governors, not over any issue of provincial policy, not at the instance of their own supporters. They resigned prepared to bring about a complete breakdown of the administration and Parliamentary life in their own Provinces at the orders of an outside Executive which wished in this imperious and irresponsible fashion to express its disapproval of the absence of a statement by the British Government of war aims framed to its liking.

DANGER TO DEMOCRATIC GOVT.

I can only say, whatever may have been the motives which inspired the conduct both of the Congress High Command and the Provincial Ministries, that there is no greater danger to democratic Government in India as elsewhere than party totalitarianism. What has been even more immediately serious in its effect has been the demonstration of Congress methods upon other important elements in India—non-Congress Provinces, Muslim community generally, and the Princes. It has confirmed to the point of a fixed determination of their already growing reluctance to take part in or come under any Central Government in India which is likely to be subject to the control of a majority in the Legislature which in its turn would simply obey orders of the Congress Central Executive.

DANGERS OF PAKISTAN

The Congress repudiated the federal provisions of Act of 1935 largely because they had weighted representation to some extent in the Legislature in favour of the minority element, in what Congress regarded as an undemocratic sense. The Congress is, I fear, blind to the risk that no alternative Constitution is now likely to emerge which could secure for it as great a measure of influence and control over India as a whole as it would have exercised under the present Act. The most significant symptom of the changed situation is the growing strength of the demand voiced by Mr. Jinnah, Leader of Muslim League, for complete severance from the rest of India of north-western and north-eastern zones wherein Muslims constitute a majority and their establishment as completely Independent States controlling their own foreign policy, defence, customs and finances.

I am not concerned here to discuss the immense practical difficulties in the way of this so-called Pakistan project stated in this its extreme form, nor need I go back to the dismal record of India's history in the eighteenth century or to the disastrous experience of the Balkan countries before our eyes to-day in order to point out the terrible dangers inherent in any break-up of the essential unity of India (cheers), at any rate in its relation to the outside world. After all there is no British achievement in India of which we have better reason to be proud than the unity, internal peace and reign of law which we have given her (cheers).

THAT AUGUST OFFER.

It is enough for my purpose if I can impress upon the House on the one hand the underlying determination of Muslim India not to accept any Constitution which does not give a reasonably free play to the individual life of the predominantly Muslim units, and on the other the growing danger of preaching on both sides, Hindu and Muslim, of extreme and incompatible policies (hear hear). It was the recognition of this danger as well as the hope that the gravity of the war situation might bring the parties together in a spirit of co-operation and responsibility that led His Majesty's Government to make a new statement of policy which was made public by Lord Linlithgow in August last. What was the essence of that statement?

It was that the framework of India's future Constitution should be devised by Indians for themselves and not by this House. That was a far-reaching and indeed revolutionary announcement the full importance of which has not, I think, even yet been fully appreciated either in this country or in India. It was in fact the recognition in advance of India's status as a Dominion.

That recognition was coupled with two conditions. One was that provision would have to be made for the due fulfilment of those obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India had imposed on her.

INDIA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION

Some of these, as for instance obligations towards existing member of the Services, are by their very nature terminable. But others like those arising from India's present dependence upon this country for defence will naturally be subject to modification with the growth of India's own capacity to defend herself unaided. Others such as Treaty Obligations of the Crown towards the Princes are of more enduring character. In any case none of them stand in the way of shaping the structure of India's future Constitution which is to be essentially an Indian Constitution framed in accordance with Indian conceptions of Indian conditions and Indian needs.

Even more important in this connection is the stipulation that the Constitution itself and also the body which is to frame it must be the outcome of agreement between the principal elements in India's national life. That is an essential prerequisite to the success of the future Constitution. For, If Indians cannot agree upon the kind of constitution they are prepared to work, how are they likely to agree upon the actual working of it?

Our Constitution here works because there is behind it an unwritten agreement based upon centuries of tradition as to the limits within which a majority can exercise its position of advantage. In all Federal Constitutions previous free agreement upon the nature of the Constitution and of the limits within which majority rule can be exercised has been the condition upon which the various elements of the Federation have been prepared to come together.

CHOICE FOR INDIAN STATESMEN

Anxious as we are to see the responsibility of Indian Government resting upon Indian shoulders, we can only transfer that responsibility to some body which can assume it without immediately breaking down or breaking up Subject to that requisite of agreement which is inherent in the circumstances of the Indian situation and not arbitrarily imposed by ourselves, the whole constitutional field is open for modification or fundamental reconstruction of the existing Act. Indian statesmen need not be bound by the system of Government at the Centre contemplated in that Act or by relations between that Centre and Provinces and States. If they agree regarding redistribution of powers or electoral system, that is a field open to them for settlement. If they come to the conclusion that our type of Democracy with an Executive dependent upon a parliamentary majority stands in the way of agreement and that India's needs would be better met by an Executive deriving its authority more directly from Federated Units like the American Executive, independent of Legislature, that again is their responsibility. We who in this House wrestled for months with the intricacies of the existing Act—which I still look upon as a very remarkable piece of constructive legislation—should be the last to underrate the difficulty of the task which lies before Indian statesmanship.

A GREAT TASK

It is a task calling for sheer hard thinking in working out of practical ways and means of solving an immensely complicated problem. It is a task which calls above all for that mediating and moderating spirit without which great things cannot be achieved in human affairs. That is the task whereto we have invited Indian statesmanship. While decisive and final resolution of so fundamental an issue cannot take place in midst of the life and death struggle wherein we are engaged, there is nothing whatever to prevent Indian political leaders, Indian thinkers and Indian businessmen from engaging now in those preliminary discussions and studies which are so essential to success and which no more in India than elsewhere can be hastily disposed of. We are only too anxious to promote such study and discussion in every way possible. All the same the main responsibility both for initiation and completion of this high inquiry rests with Indians themselves. We can only pledge ourselves to hasten to the utmost degree decisions on all relevant issues that lie within our part. It is upon Indian statesmen and not upon us that the time-table of future constitutional progress depends. So much for the major constitutional problem.

There was the further question whether in the interval there was any practical step that Government would take which, without prejudging the major issue, could contribute towards its solution.

NO CHANGE OVER

There could, of course, be no question of changing over the whole basis of administrative and legislative power or placing India's war effort in the hands of an entirely new Executive. Nor could that have been done without at once raising those very issues of the division of power between the conflicting elements in India which are still unresolved. What we could do was to invite Indian leaders representing main political factors to join the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The invitation to them was not only individually to take charge of important Departments of State, but also to partake fully in the collective responsibility of the Council. Their inclusion would have brought Indian membership of the Council, official and unofficial, up to a substantial majority of the whole. But it would not have so altered the essential character of the Council as to deprive the Governor-General of his existing trusted advisers or as to commit Indian leaders who joined it to any course which would have deprived them of a free hand in dealing with the major problems of constitutional future. We believed and still believe that it would give real power and valuable experience to men who have hitherto been in political opposition. We still believe that the creation of such a Coalition Executive would have afforded opportunity for Indian leaders in an atmosphere of common effort for India's security to forget for a while their differences and begin to envisage their problems in the light of wider Indian patriotism.

AMERY ON CONGRESS POSITION

So far, our hopes have been disappointed. The Congress rejected out of hand both our major and interim proposals. Its attitude is "all or nothing" and "all". It means immediate independence of an India governed by a Constitution which would ensure Congress control

It refused even to discuss the matter and proceeded to launch a curious campaign of Mr Gandhi's devising. In pursuance of that campaign, Congress leaders including ex-Premiers and ex-Ministers as well as selected members of the rank and file have made speeches intended and calculated to interfere with war effort. They have deliberately challenged fine or imprisonment with the same unquestioning obedience to party whip as when they resigned Office in the provinces and in many cases, I believe, with the same misgiving and reluctance. The situation thus created is naturally embarrassing as it was meant to be. But clearly Government cannot punish ordinary offenders and overlook the same offences when committed by men whose position and course of action deliberately enhances their significance and their political effect. This campaign of civil disobedience by instalments has now been in progress for nearly six months.

JOKE AT MAHATMA'S EXPENSE.

The first phase in which illegal action was confined to leading members of the Congress ended in January. The second phase which included representatives of Provincial and Local Committees ended early this month, and we are now in the rank and file phase. Magistrates while vindicating the law have treated the problem with commonsense ignoring non-entities and in many cases imposing fine without option of imprisonment.

This latter procedure has been so discouraging to those whose chief inducement was prospective electioneering value of prison sentence that Mr. Gandhi has had to announce that payment of fine will count as an equally meritorious sacrifice in Congress hagiology (laughter).

On the whole, the movement has proceeded languidly and without evoking much popular interest except in the United Provinces which have in recent months contributed more than half the offences. By middle of March some 7,000 offenders had been convicted and some 5,000 are still in prison. The whole business is as regrettable as it is irrational, but Government had and has no alternative to enforcing law. Apart from Congress, the Government's major policy for the constitutional future may be said to have relieved anxieties of the various elements which compose India's national structure.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

As regards the more immediate policy of the extension of Viceroy's Council, acceptance in principle unfortunately did not lead to actual agreement in detail. The Muslim League in particular ask for a measure of representation as against Hindu elements and made stipulations as to the future which the Viceroy could not see his way to accepting. It was of course always open to the Viceroy to add to his Council individual Indians of high character and ability. But such a course would not have achieved the desired object which was to associate representative Hindu and Muslim political leaders with the conduct of the war and so bring them closer together for the future. Very reluctantly, therefore, Lord Linlithgow decided in November to discontinue for the time being his unwearied efforts carried on ever since war began to bring the parties together, leaving the door open to further reconsideration by those directly concerned. No one can look upon the present deadlock with satisfaction. Least of all patriotic Indians who, looking beyond narrower aims of sectional leaders, are deeply concerned with India's progress towards equal partnership in our family of free nations which is alike their goal as well as ours.

They, better than anyone else, can help to find a solution. But they can do so only if they direct their efforts to the real source of difficulty.

THE SAPRU CONFERENCE

In the last few weeks that distinguished veteran statesman, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, whose breadth of outlook and courageous initiative played no small part in the deliberations which led up to the existing Federal Scheme brought together in Bombay a number of eminent Indian public men outside the two main contending political organisations to consider the situation. In the end a resolution was passed. But I am not quite clear as to how many of those who attended one or more meetings of this conference actually concurred in the resolution. That resolution has since been discussed by Sir Tej with the Viceroy and submitted to His Majesty's Government and has been published. It asked for complete reconstruction of the Executive Council converting it into one consisting entirely of unofficial Indians drawn from important elements of public life. This new Council would be responsible, while war is still in progress, to the Crown and not to the Legislature, but it should in substance be treated in regard to

(Continued in Col. 3)

Satyagrahis Who Travelled To Delhi On Foot

MAHATMA ORDERS THEM BACK HOME & DO CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

NEW DELHI, April 22.

As a result of telephone conversation between a Delhi Congress Leader and Mahatma Gandhi, instructions have been received by the local Congress office to ask Dr. T. A. Amuthu of Madras and Shrimati Vedvati from Agra who had travelled to Delhi on foot, to return to their homes and do constructive work. They have not been permitted to offer 'Satyagraha' in Delhi.

Messrs. Lakshman Singh and Kanahya Singh, Congress workers, were sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for offering 'Satyagraha'. They were recommended to be placed in "C" class.

Mr. Sukhlal, a Congress worker, was arrested at Mahrauli for writing anti-war slogans on the walls of the village last evening. —United Press.

In U. P.:

ALMORA CONVICTIONS.

ALMORA, April 22.

Mr. Satish Chandra Pant of the Almora District Satyagraha Committee was convicted yesterday at Ranikhet by Mr. H. C. Willmott S. D. M. under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to one year R. I. and Rs. 250 fine, in default three months' further imprisonment. He was placed in "B" class.

Three more Satyagrahis were sentenced by the same Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules, to four months' R. I. each and fine ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 180. Eight Satyagrahis have been released from the district jail Almora after serving their terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD CONVICTIONS.

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Sixteen more Satyagrahis from Allahabad district have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules for various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to six months' and fines from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.—A. P.

In Gujarat:

GODHRA SATYAGRAHI CONVICTED.

GODHRA, April 20.

Sjt. Ramanlal M. Shah who offered Satyagraha last night was arrested and sentenced to undergo one day's imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default three months' sample imprisonment. Mr. Shah was garlanded profusely by the public and workers.

150 SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED FROM SABARMATI JAIL

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

About one hundred and fifty Congress Satyagrahi prisoners were released from the Sabarmati Jail this evening before the expiry of the term of their imprisonment.

Most of the Satyagrahis released were placed in the "C" class.

The batch includes several women.—A. P.

In Bihar:

CONGRESSMEN AND LOCAL BODIES

Rajen Babu Clears Doubt

PURULIA (Bihar), April 22.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has given the following reply to the question of a representative of the Manbhum District Congress Committee as to whether Congressmen should seek election to local bodies in their individual capacity after the nominees of the Congress have resigned from them:—

"No. Congressmen should not do so. When the Congress as an organisation is withdrawing its nominees from these bodies, what good can Congressmen expect to do there after entering them in their individual capacity? Moreover it is not proper for Congressmen to seek election to these bodies when the Congress, to which they belong, has, as an organisation severed its connection with them.

"If any Congressmen wish to seek election to these bodies in their individual capacity after the withdrawal of the Congress as a party we cannot, of course, put any ban on such election. When Congress workers seek election to local bodies it may be presumed that they do it with a view to furthering the Congress programme. But when the Congress has withdrawn from these bodies as a party no Congressmen can hope to utilise these bodies for the same object in their individual capacity.

"Those who want to enter these bodies for furtherance of the Congress cause should rather apply themselves to such other items of work as under the circumstances are considered essential in the best interest of the country.

"Though we may not prevent any Congressmen from seeking such election in their individual capacity we should explain to them the situation in the manner stated above if our advice is sought."—United Press.

11 CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED

MADRAS, April 22.

Eleven Congressmen were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in the city.

Mr. K. M. Ratnam Nattan of Ambur was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200/- in default, further one month R. I.

The remaining ten were sentenced to one month R. I.—A. P.

SYMPATHY WITH VELLORE DETENUS

MADRAS, April 22.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras convened to express sympathy with the detenus on hungerstrike in Vellore jail authorised Mr. K. Bashyam, Advocate, who presided, to wait in deputation on the authorities, and request them to take prompt action to redress their grievances, and urge upon them the need for a uniform treatment in respect of all political prisoners including detenus.—A. P.

In Maharashtra

POONA, April 22.

Mr. D. H. Gogate who offered Satyagraha yesterday at Dudhawadi was sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate, Poona, to six months' S. I.—A. P.

Satyagrahi Prisoner Wants To Cook His Own Food

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 22.

It is understood that Maharudrappa Pattansheti, a Satyagrahi prisoner in the Yerwada Central Jail, is on fast for about a week, demanding permission to cook his own food.

Woman Satyagrahi Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, April 21

For offering Satyagraha at Jambusar on the 19th instant, Shrimati Kamlaben Ratanlal Joshi was sentenced to one day's S. I. and a fine of Rs. 40, in default, to undergo one month's S. I.

SENAPATI BAPAT

Released But Re-arrested

NASIK, April 22.

It is learnt that Senapati Bapat was released from jail today on the expiry of his term, but was again rearrested under Clause 26 (D) of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

TWO CONGRESS MEMBERS ARRESTED

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Two Congressmen billed to offer Satyagraha, to-day, were arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules. Mr. Ganesh Lal Borising Thakkar, it is learnt, was removed to the Thana jail, while Mr. S. V. Sovani was taken to Nasik.

POONA MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN

No Confidence Motion For Special General Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 22.

A special general meeting of the Poona City Municipality has been convened for May 2 next when a no-confidence motion against Mr. R. L. Walvekar will be moved. The resolution has been sponsored by the Chairman of the Standing Committee supported by 34 other Cly Fathers.

City Riot Situation

CONFIDENCE FULLY RESTORED

Hundreds Of Bad Characters Rounded Up: Curfew Rigidly Enforced

But for a solitary incident of assault on Tuesday night, perfect peace reigned in the city throughout the day.

This one case which marred the otherwise tranquil situation was reported from Falkland Road. It appears that a pedestrian was taken unawares by some hooligans and severely belaboured with lathis. The miscreants took to their heels before they could be apprehended. The injured person was taken to the J. J. Hospital by the Maharbouri Police.

The improved situation is entirely due to the prompt measures taken by the authorities. The Police have rounded up most of the bad characters in the city.

It is learnt that about 200 "mavalis" were arrested by 10 p. m.

140 ARRESTS

Nearly 140 arrested persons were put up at the Mazagaon Court on Tuesday.

Forty-two of them were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to 50. The rest were released on bail or in default remanded into custody.

The Curfew was rigidly enforced on Tuesday night.

The City has swung back to normal and confidence is fully restored.

CROP OF ARRESTS FOR BREACH OF ORDERS

The Mazagaon Police Court was crowded to capacity when nearly 110 persons were placed to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, on charges of either violating the Curfew Order or contravening the Police Commissioner's Order prohibiting carrying of offensive weapons.

As many as 30 persons were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 or in default, ordered to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment. The remaining 80 persons were remanded in custody.

Remarking that it was a flagrant breach of the Police Commissioner's order, the Magistrate sentenced a man who had been arrested yesterday for being in possession of two knives and two razors, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Hindu Sabha Office To Remain Open For 24 Hours

The Secretary Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha informs the Hindu public of Bombay that the office of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will remain open till further notice, for twenty-four hours from Tuesday 22nd April 1941 due to the disturbed condition in the city. The office will receive information regarding the situation in Bombay.

All suggestions and assistance to help the Hindu public are welcome. Efforts will be made to assist the Hindus in their difficulties as far as possible. The address of the office of Hindu Sabha is as follows:—Deoobai's Chowl, Lady Jamshedji Road, 1st floor, Dadar.

The Provincial Hindu Sabha is going to call the meeting of the prominent Hindu Leaders tomorrow Wednesday the 23rd inst.) to discuss the present disturbed situation in Bombay.

MEETINGS & PROCESSIONS BANNED IN CITY NORTH

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act. 1902, and with the previous sanction of Government, prohibits for 14 days from April 22 the organising or holding or convening or calling together of any assembly or procession of any persons, otherwise than in connection with funerals, in the following area in the City of Bombay, viz., anywhere north of a line drawn from west to east across the Island of Bombay from a point on Marine Drive to the west of Marine Lines Station thence along First Marine Street and Carnac Road to Ferry Wharf.

AHMEDABAD RETURNING TO NORMAL

Vigorous Enforcement Of Curfew And Its Sequel: Military Still Patrolling

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

The trouble in the mill area reported last evening was effectively checked and the night passed off without a single incident. The City is slowly returning to normal.

Some shops were opened in the morning and bus services have been resumed in some parts of the City. Police pickets in safe zones have been withdrawn, but the Military is still patrolling.

Tension having also completely ceased people now feel reassured.

The latest figures of casualties are 74 killed 400 injured 273 admitted in hospitals.

Curfew order has been inforously enforced.

Desterted Streets Becoming Crowded Again

The narrow streets of Ahmedabad, which were deserted for the past three days, are once again becoming crowded and people are attending to their normal duties.

More shops opened to-day and, though the municipal vegetable market is still closed, there were a number of pedlars and hawkers who squatted on the pavements and sold vegetables.

Salvage operations have commenced in most areas. Manek Chowk, however, has been cordoned off, with a military picket posted.

Tall buildings were razed to the ground on account of incendiarism and what was once a busy and crowded business locality is now a heap of debris with fallen steel beams projecting in grotesque angles.

In the vicinity of Manek Chowk a number of derelict motor cars lay, most of them completely burnt out.

A Hindu was stabbed at Balapir Chawl (Saraspur) last night.

The military were promptly on the scene and raided a Pathan chawl near by and a few arrests were effected. The Hindu subsequently died in a hospital.

Except in Gomtipur area, where the police had to fire on a riotous mob, textile mills were open to-day, but most of the mills are working with a depleted complement of workers.

The exodus has very much slackened to-day.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, Adviser and Mr. Drewe, the District Magistrate toured the affected areas and were present at police headquarters for a long time giving directions.—A. P.

TROUBLE AT GOMTIPUR

It is declared in authoritative quarters:—

"In Ahmedabad, on Monday morning, a car-load of Sikhs encountered a small crowd of Muslims and one Sikh fired a revolver, wounding a Muslim in the leg. This led to serious stabbing affrays in the Gomtipur area and five Hindus were killed or seriously injured. Extra troops were immediately sent to the area affected.

In the afternoon there was more trouble in the Gomtipur area. A Pathan wounded two Hindus and later Hindus were stoned. The authorities rounded up members of both parties and a large number of lathis and other weapons was seized.

On Monday night a chawl was set on fire. Some Muslims also ran away when directed by troops to halt and the soldiers opened fire, killing one man."

ROUND-UP OF BAD CHARACTERS

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

About 5,000 lathis and 1,000 knives have been seized by the police following numerous searches on persons and chawls by the Ahmedabad police.

More than eight hundred bad characters have been rounded up and police and troops continue to patrol the affected areas. Curfew is being rigidly enforced and despite the evident panic which persists, there are signs of return of confidence.

Mr. C. H. Bristow Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, left for Bombay to-night.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Refugees For Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, April 22.

Hundreds of people have come here from Ahmedabad and taken shelter in station and public gardens. The Baroda District Magistrate has issued a circular prohibiting the holding of any meeting without previous permission within five miles area of Baroda for one month.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation to be held at Calcutta on April 26 has been postponed to May 10.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN CITY

Suspended For A Week

The President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announces:—

That in view of the conditions prevailing in the city no Satyagraha will be offered for one week.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Three new Oxford Pamphlets have recently been published, Nos. 40, 41 and 42. The subjects are (40) "The Arabs" by H. A. R. Gibb. (41) "The Origins of the War" by E. L. Woodward, (42) "What Acts of War Are Justifiable?" by A. L. Goodhart. The last is the most interesting specially because of its author, who is the well-known Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford. In this book Prof. Goodhart discusses the laws of war and their application to the present situation. He contrasts the German theory and practice with that of other States, with particular reference to air warfare and blockade, and the position of the civilian population in 'totalitarian' warfare. Prof. Goodhart is one of the few jurists —perhaps the only one—who is known to work on his books and papers while his radiogram plays swing music. This is a fact known to some of his old pupils who were at Oxford under him.

* * * *

The Forward Bloc is to observe May Day. The theme song of the party should be: "Here we go gathering nuts in May."

* * * *

"Ahmedabad Returning to Normal" is a headline in yesterday's "Sentinel." I suppose it refers to Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai returning home from office in his posh car along the dusty road.

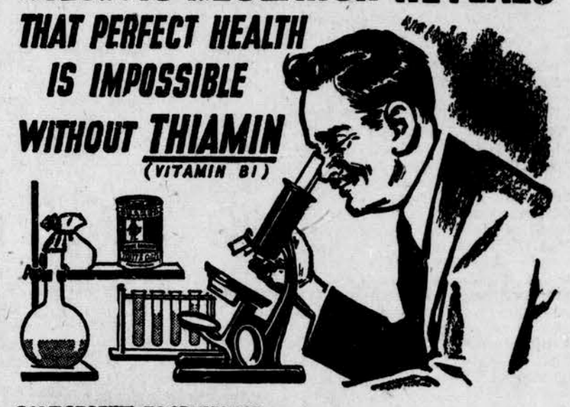
* * * *

The new Greek Prime Minister, M. Tsonderos, says: "Behind Britain stands the U.S.A. holding up the unquenchable torch of liberty." This torch should be in the front of Britain and not behind it, don't you think?

* * * *

Apropos the Cricket Match I suggested the other day, a prominent Banker tells me that Sir Shapurjee Billimoria and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas should be made scorers. They must be good at figures!

DIETETIC RESEARCH REVEALS THAT PERFECT HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT THIAMIN (VITAMIN B1)



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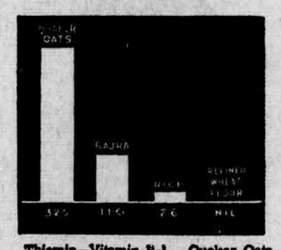

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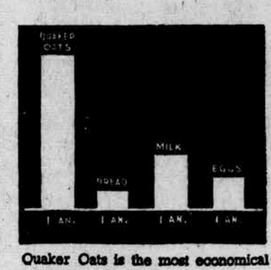

Quaker Oats is the most economical source of Thiamin. Thiamin cannot be stored in the system, it must be replenished daily.

The Government of India Health Bulletin, says: "A diet largely composed of milled rice contains insufficient Vitamin B-1 and may give rise to Beriberi, which occurs in certain parts of India." Medical authorities agree that nervousness, loss of appetite, poor intestinal tone and loss of weight are also due to a deficiency of Thiamin in our daily diet.

Quaker Oats is triple-rich in Thiamin. Thus for proper health—and as a precaution against beriberi —you should make Quaker Oats a part of your daily diet. Quaker Oats is rich in many other essentials, too. It builds strong, sinewy muscles, makes rich, red blood, supplies food energy for stamina and strength.

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QUAKER OATS

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By BUD FISHER

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KIDNAPPING DUE TO COMMUNALISM

PATNA, April 21.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided at a public meeting this evening when Sardar Mangal Sain, Organiser of the Unity Board, narrated tales of Frontier tragedies caused by frequent kidnappings by trans-border tribes.

Sardar Mangal Sain said that these tragic acts were not committed by the tribal people out of political or economic reasons but were the outcome of adverse propaganda against the Hindus.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad observed that divided responsibility in the administration of the Frontier Province stood in the way of bringing about an era of comparative peace in the Frontier.

The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the kidnappings and acts of robbery in the Frontier and urging that good Maulvis be entrusted with propaganda work among the Frontier people for inducing them to give up their criminal practices.—A. P.

JINNAH AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, April 22.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, arrived in Bangalore this morning from Madras.

He was received at the Cantonment Station by the Chief Secretary of the Mysore Government and other State officials. He was immediately driven to Kumara Park Government Guest House where it is learnt he is likely to stay for four days.

It is gathered that Mr. Jinnah will not be fulfilling public engagements during his stay here as he came here purely for recuperation and rest.

Mr. Jinnah looked cheerful and improved in health.—A. P.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 6)

Some 100 German bombers burst through our defence and reached the eastern and southern quarters of the capital. A number of them were intercepted over the centre of the city itself, just as Big Ben was striking the hour of noon.

To understand the nature of the combat it must be remembered that the aircraft engaged in it were flying at a speed of between 390 and 400 M.P.H. At that speed place names become almost meaningless. The enemy, for example, might have been intercepted over Maidstone, but not destroyed until within a few miles of Calais. The place at which the attack was delivered—"Hammersmith to Dungeness" or "London to the French coast"—such phrases in the intelligence patrol reports forcibly illustrate the size of the area over which the battle was fought. That being so, it is better perhaps not to attempt to plot the place of attack too accurately an almost hopeless task—but refer to it simply as the southern marches of England. The battle in fact took place roughly in a cube about 80 miles long, 38 miles broad and from five to six miles high. It was in this space between noon and half past twelve that between 150 and 200 individual combats took place. Many of these developed into stern chases which were broken off within a mile or two of the French coast.

★

Sixteen squadrons of No. 11 Group, followed by five from Nos. 10 and 12, were sent to engage the enemy. All but one of the squadrons taking part in the battle were very soon face to face with him. Five squadrons of Spitfires opened their attack against the oncoming Germans in the Maidstone—Canterbury—Dover—Dungeness area. These were in action slightly before the Hurricane squadrons which intercepted further back between Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells and South London.

The Germans were found to be flying in various types of formations. The bombers were usually some thousands of feet below the fighters, but sometimes this position was reversed. Bombers flew either in vics ('V' shaped formation) of from five to seven aircraft or in lines of five aircraft abreast or in diamond formation.

The M-109s were usually in vics. One pilot described the attacking German aircraft as flying in little groups of nine arranged in threes like a sergeant's stripes. Each group of nine was in this case supported by groups of nine M-110 fighters with single-seater M-109s or H-113s circling high above.

The enemy soon realised that our defence was awake and active and German pilots could be heard calling out to each other over their wireless phones "Achtung Schpitfeuer"! They had need to keep alert. Our pilots opened fire at an average range of from 250 to 200 yards, closing when necessary to 50. Many of the enemy fighters belonged to famous yellow-nosed squadron, though some had white noses and even occasionally red.

Once the battle was joined, regular formation was frequently lost and each pilot chose an individual foe. The following account of one combat can be taken as typical of the rest.

A pilot whose squadron was attacking in echelon starboard dived out of the sun on to an M-109 which blew up after receiving his first burst of fire. By this time he found that another M-109 was on his tail. He turned, got it in his sights, and set it afire with several bursts. He was now separated from his comrades and, therefore, returned to his base. As he was coming down he received a message saying that the enemy were above. He looked up, saw a group of Dorniers at 14,000 feet, climbed and attacked them. He got in a burst at a Dornier: other friendly fighters came up to help. The enemy aircraft crashed into a wood and exploded. While Spitfires and Hurricanes were in action over Kent, other Hurricanes were dealing with such of the enemy as had succeeded, by sheer force of numbers, in breaking through and reaching the outskirts of London. Fourteen squadrons of Hurricanes, almost immediately reinforced by three more squadrons of Spitfires, took up this task, all of them coming into action between noon and twenty past. There ensued a continuous and general engagement extending from London to the coast and beyond.

In it tactics so carefully thought out and so assiduously practised secured the victory. Let a squadron leader describe the results they achieved.

"September 15," he says, "dawned bright and clear at Croydon. It never seemed to do anything else during those exciting weeks of August and September. But to us it was just another day. We were not interested in Hitler's entry into London: most of us were wondering whether we should have time to finish breakfast before the first blitz started. We were lucky.

"It was not till 9-30 that the sirens started wailing and the order came through to rendezvous at the base at 20,000 feet. As we were climbing in southerly direction at 15,000 feet we saw 30 Heinkels supported by fifty M-109s, 4,000 feet over them and twenty 110s to the flank approaching us from above. We turned and climbed, flying in the same direction as the bombers, with the whole squadron stringed out in Echelon to port, up sun, so that each man had a view of the enemy.

"'A' flight timed their attack to perfection coming down the sun in a power dive on the enemy's left flank. As each was selecting his own man, an M-110 escort roared in to intercept with cannons blazing at a thousand yards' range, but they were two seconds too late—too late to engage our fighters but just in time to make them hesitate long enough to miss the bomber leader. Two Heinkels heeled out of the formation.

"Meanwhile the M-110s had flashed out of sight leaving the way clear for 'B' flight as long as the Ms109s stayed above. The 'B' flight leader knew how to bide his time, but just as he was about to launch his attack the Heinkels did an unbelievable thing. They turned south: into the sun: and into him. With his first burst the leader destroyed the leading bomber which blew up with such force that it knocked a wing off the left-hand bomber. A little bank and a burst from his guns sent the right-hand Heinkel out of the formation with smoke pouring out of both engines. Before returning home he knocked down an M-109. Four aircraft destroyed for the expenditure of 1,000 rounds was the best justification.

(To Be Continued).

Federal Court Clarifies Scope Of 'Property'

(Continued from page 10)

entry number twenty-one in list two, the judgment says the question raised is whether these words which 'prima facie' imply the passing of an interest from one person to another can include the change which takes place under the Mitakshara Law in the extent of the interest possessed by male members of a joint Hindu family in the joint property when one of these members dies. The argument is that words like devolution and succession cannot be held to include cases where the deceased person's interest does not pass to another but is merely extinguished or lapses.

NOT RELEVANT TO THE CASE

The judgment gives answers to this argument and points out that the theory of extinction does not exactly describe the position which arises on the death of a member of a Mitakshara joint family. The result of a long course of decisions is that certain legal acts continue to operate on the interest of the deceased member, even when what is ordinarily spoken of as the rule of survivorship is taking effect. In one or two instances, eminent writers have employed language suggesting that devolution may comprehend cases of survivorship but not the word 'succession'; but it is difficult to find any basis for this distinction. Devolution may be wider in scope than succession in the sense that the former is not restricted to the result of a "death" but that is immaterial for the present purpose; and, as already stated, eminent judges have used both the terms in a sense that will include the operation of the principle of survivorship.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT

In an earlier passage, the court observed:—

In addition to the constitutional points, a suggestion was made, on the construction of the act that it does not provide for the devolution of any property by survivorship nor confer on the widow a right by survivorship, though it gives her the same interest in the joint property as her deceased husband had. This does not seem to be tenable. It is true that section three of the act does not use the word survivorship, and it may be that the widow taking a share under the Act does not become a coparcener with the other shares; but there can be no doubt that in the cases in which it gives to the widow of a deceased coparcener a right to a share in the joint property which she did not possess under the pre-existing law, it takes away to that extent the benefit of the rule of survivorship which would have accrued to the remaining coparceners. The reference must therefore be dealt with on the footing that so far as its effect goes, the Act does legislate with respect to" the law of survivorship. It can make no difference for this purpose whether the measure confers on one persons a benefit by way of survivorship or takes away from another the benefit of survivorship.

Appeal Against Dismissal

The Federal Court heard an application filed on behalf of Suraj Narain Anand, ex-Sub-Inspector of Police, Frontier Province, praying that he might be excused compliance with the provisions of the code of criminal procedure relating to security of costs and printing and other charges connected with the appeal. His claim for Rs. 75,000 as damages against the Frontier Government for dismissal from service was rejected by the Sub-Judge, Peshawar, and in appeal the Judicial Commissioner, Peshawar, dismissed the petition, but granted a certificate permitting him to move the Federal Court, holding that the case involved a constitutional question.

Mr. Raghbir Singh, counsel for Suraj Narain Anand, also sought a declaration from their Lordships that provisions of the code of criminal procedure relating to security for costs and printing and other charges did not apply to the Federal Court. He submitted that the adaptation of Indian laws order could not curtail the powers of the Federal Court to lay down its own procedure. The court was not a reconstituted authority which was in existence before the Government of India Act of 1935 came into force, and therefore the adaptation order could not affect the procedure of the court. Explaining the constitutional point involved in the case the counsel said that his client's contention was that the order of dismissal was passed by an authority not competent to do so and that it was in contravention of Section 243 of the India Act relating to conditions of service of subordinate ranks of police forces:

Their Lordships directed that a notice be issued to the Governor of the North West Frontier Province.

The counsel withdrew the second application seeking leave to pursue the appeal in 'forma pauperis' as a regular appeal had not yet come up for hearing in the court but indicated that he would make a similar application at a later stage.—A. P.

GOVERNOR TO TOUR RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, April 22.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will tour the Ratnagiri District on May 16 and 17 next. It is understood that His Excellency will arrive at Ratnagiri from Kolhapur through Amba-Ghats and the next day will return through Phonda Ghats visiting on the way, Rajapur, Kharepatan, Phonda, etc.—A. P.

KARACHI,—A combined A. R. P. practice for all A. R. P. organisations in Karachi will be held on April 22. A trial black-out will be held in Karachi on April 23.—United Press.

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Federal Court Clarifies Scope Of 'Property'

JUDGMENT IN HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS CASE

Intention Of Legislature Is To Regulate Devolution By Survivorship Of Property Other Than Agricultural Land

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Delivering judgment to-day in the Governor-General's reference in the matter of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act of 1937 and the Amending Act of 1938, the Federal Court held that the two Acts do not operate to regulate succession to agricultural land in the Governors' Provinces and do not operate to regulate devolution by survivorship of property other than agricultural land.

The Court also held that the subject of devolution by survivorship of property other than agricultural land is included in entry number seven of the Concurrent Legislative List.

VALIDITY CANNOT BE QUESTIONED

"We are satisfied, the Court observe in their judgment, that no objection can be taken to the validity of the Act on the ground only that it was introduced into the Legislature and passed by the Legislative Assembly before part three of the Constitution Act came into force. It is clear that the Indian Legislature which was in existence immediately before the coming into force of part three of the Act was continued in existence after that date, and was in all respects the same legislature, though its legislative powers were no longer as extensive as they had previously been.

One of the provisions included in the ninth schedule is that a bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Indian Legislature unless it has been agreed to by both chambers either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both chambers. It is common ground that the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Bill was agreed to without amendment by both chambers of the Indian Legislature, and as soon as it received the Governor-General's assent, it became an Act. Not until then had this or any other court jurisdiction to determine whether it was a valid piece of legislation or not.

It may sometimes become necessary for a Court to inquire into the proceedings of a legislature, for the purpose of determining whether an act was or was not validly passed; for example, whether it was in fact passed, as the law requires, by both chambers of the legislature before it received the Governor-General's assent.

ISSUE BEFORE THE COURT

But it does not appear to the Court that the form, content or subject matter of a bill at the time of its introduction into or of its consideration by either chamber of the Legislature is a matter with which a Court of Law is concerned. The question whether either chamber has the right to discuss a bill laid before it, is a domestic matter regulated by the Rules of the Chamber, as interpreted by its Speaker, and is not a matter with which a Court can interfere, or indeed on which it is entitled to express any opinion. It is not to be supposed that a legislative body will waste its time by discussing a bill which, even if it receives the Governor-General's assent, would obviously be beyond the competence of the legislature to enact; but if it chooses to do so, that is its own affair, and the only function of Courts is to pronounce upon the bill after it has become an act.

In the opinion of this Court, therefore, it is immaterial that the powers of the legislature changed during the passage of the bill from the Legislative Assembly to the Council of State. The only date with which this Court is concerned is April 14, 1937, the date on which the Governor-General's assent was given; and the question whether the Act was or was not within the competence of the legislature must be determined with reference to that date and to none other.

CLARIFICATION OF 'PROPERTY'

As regards the contentions that the Act was beyond the competence of the Indian legislature, so far as its operation might affect agricultural land in the Governor's Provinces, and that if it were held to be in part beyond the competence of the legislature, its provisions were not severable, so that it could not even affect property other than agricultural land, the Court observe:

"No doubt, if the Act does affect agricultural land in the Governor's Provinces, it was beyond the competence of the Legislature to enact it. Whether or not it does affect agricultural land must depend upon the meaning which is given to the word "property" in the Act. If that word necessarily and inevitably comprises all forms of property, including agricultural land, then clearly the Act went beyond the powers of the legislature; but when a legislature with limited and restricted powers makes use of a word of such wide and general import, the presumption must surely be that it is using it with reference to that kind of property with respect to which it is competent to legislate and to no other. The question is thus one of construction, and unless the Act is to be regarded as wholly meaningless and ineffective, the Cour is bound to construe the word "property" as referring only to those forms of property with respect to which the legislature which enacted the Act was competent to legislate; that is to say, property other than agricultural land.

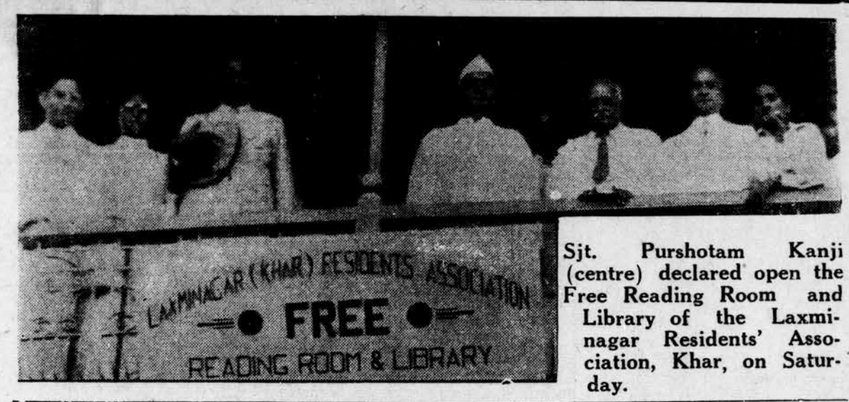
The Court does not seek to divide the Act into two parts, namely, the part which the legislature was competent, and the part which it was incompetent, to enact. It holds that on the true construction of the Act and especially of the word "property" as used in it, no part of the Act was beyond the legislature's powers. There is a general presumption that a legislature does not intend to exceed its jurisdiction; and there is ample authority for the proposition that general words in a statute are to be construed with reference to the powers of the legislature which enacts it.

REMEDIAL ACT

The judgment quotes a number of authorities and proceeds to observe: The underlying purpose of the Women's Rights to Property Act is plainly stated in its preamble: "Whereas it is expedient to amend the Hindu law to give better rights to women in respect of property." It is therefore a remedial Act seeking to remove or to mitigate what the legislature must have regarded as a mischief; and as such, it ought to receive a beneficial interpretation; if the enactment be manifestly intended to be remedial, it must be so construed as to give the most complete remedy which the phraseology will permit. It may well be that the Indian Legislature if it had been able to pass the Act while it still possessed plenary powers, would have desired that the "better rights" which it sought to give to Hindu women should extend to agricultural land as well as to other property; but it cannot be supposed that when after restriction of its powers it passed an Act with the above preamble, it did not intend to make the enactment as effective as it was within its power to make it. It was contended before the Court that the passing of the Act with a restricted effect might result in some cases in a widow being deprived of advantages which she possessed under the pre-existing law. The examples adduced by the Advocate-General of India were by no means conclusive, and it should not be assumed that the Court accepts the contention; but even if it were true, that an Act intended to be remedial, though possibly limited in scope, was found in a small minority of cases to prejudice rather than to benefit those whom it was intended to help, this would be no reason why the Court should not adopt the construction which is on the whole best calculated to give effect to the manifest intention of the legislature.

Dealing with the contention with regard to the import of the term "Succession" in entry number seven of list three and of the word "Devolution" in

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)



Sjt. Purshotam Kanji (centre) declared open the Free Reading Room and Library of the Laxminagar Residents' Association, Khar, on Saturday.

Two Escaped Nazis Killed

All German Prisoners Recaptured Following Vigorous Search

THE PENINSULA (Ontario), April 22.

All the 28 escaped German prisoners have been recaptured, according to unconfirmed reports reaching this place from which search operations are being conducted.

Earlier it was officially confirmed that only six remained free and it was officially disclosed that two had died, that two were in a serious condition from gunshot wounds.

The shooting is reported to have occurred when five Germans rushed a party of soldiers who were searching an uninhabited road workers cabin in which the prisoners had taken refuge.—Reuter.

Roosevelt To Visit Canada Next Month

OTTAWA, April 22.

President Roosevelt may visit Canada between May 10 and May 15.

This was announced by Mr. MacKenzie King, who said that President Roosevelt was anxious to visit Ottawa, but was unable to fix a definite date. He had asked him to come while the Parliament was sitting.

President Roosevelt would stay at Government House.

Mr. MacKenzie King said President Roosevelt's visit would last several days. He would stay with the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone.—Reuter.

Industrial Home For Madras Beggars

MADRAS, April 22.

To deal with the beggar nuisance in the city of Madras, the Government have provided a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the Corporation for the construction of an industrial home for beggars in which mat-making and basket making will be introduced.

Able-bodied beggars will be employed on stone breaking and such other works also.—A. P.

U. S. Reverting To Policy Of Aloofness From Russia

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The United States appeared on (Monday) to be reverting to a policy of aloofness from Russia as a result of the new Japanese-Soviet pact.

Mr. Cordell Hull reiterated at a press conference his belief that the pact was less important than it seemed.

He also appeared to minimise the character of the trade talks between the State Department and the Soviet Ambassador which have been going on since last summer.

Mr. Hull was asked his views on the article in the "Pravda" which declared that the pact "did not suit the taste of those foreign political circles striving above all to draw the Soviet Union into the orbit of war."

He said his only comment was to repeat his statement of last week when said that the significance of the agreement could be overestimated.—Reuter.

FOREST FIRE HAVOC IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, April 22.

Forest fires burning in nine eastern states have devastated over hundred thousand acres over the week-end.—Reuter.

Income-Tax To Go Up In America

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The people of the United States may shortly have to pay more in income-tax.

It is reported that the treasury has proposed to Congress that the basic individual rate for income-tax shall be increased from 4.4 to 6.6 per cent—part of the programme for raising 3,500 million dollars of new revenue in the next fiscal year.—Reuter.

Privy Council To Ratify Jap.-Soviet Pact On Thursday Next?

TOKYO, April 22.

It is expected that the Japanese-Soviet pact will be ratified by a full meeting of the Privy Council on Thursday next after Mr. Matsuoka has explained the circumstances leading up to the agreement and its implications.—Reuter.

MADRAS, April 22.—The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund up to the close of business yesterday amounted to Rs. 1,05,38,521-3-10.—A. P.

VICHY CABINET MAY BE RESHUFFLED

Laval Likely To Be Appointed As French Envoy In Paris

LONDON, April 22.

The possibility of a reshuffle of Marshal Petain's cabinet is being discussed in Vichy according to an information from the French frontier.

German successes in North Africa and the Balkans, it says, appear to have strengthened the position favouring closer collaboration with Germany, but it is unlikely that Laval will be recalled to the cabinet as he is still very unpopular.

One possibility is Laval's appointment as Ambassador in Paris in replacement of Debrinon. He will then be the head of the French delegation, with the task of speeding up collaboration with the Armistice Commission, which would be transferred to Paris from Wiesbaden.—Reuter.

Will Laval Return To Power?

LONDON, April 22.

Reports reaching New York from Vichy stating that Hitler has sent a message to Marshal Petain offering to conclude a final peace with France, if M. Laval is reinstated are denied in Berlin.

It is, however, learnt that talks are going on in Paris between Admiral Darlan and Herr Abet, the German Ambassador. Hitler's real intentions are expressed in stories being spread by German sources that M. Laval may return to power.—Reuter.

Duke Of New Castle Dead

LONDON, April 21.

The Duke of Newcastle died at his home in Dorking Surrey, aged 73. The Duke at one time owned the famous Hope Diamond, which was once the property of Marie Antoinette.—Reuter.

Stabilising Chinese Currency

12 And Half Million Sterling To Be Used From U. S. Treasury

LONDON, April 22.

Mr. Morgenthau, United States Secretary to the Treasury, has announced that a monetary agreement between the United States and China is likely to be signed in the next few days.

A sum of twelve and half million sterling from the American Treasury Stabilisation Fund is to be used to stabilise Chinese currency.—Reuter.

TERRORISM IN SHANGHAI

Chungking Controlled Banks Remain Closed

SHANGHAI, April 22.

Four Chungking controlled banks in Shanghai, which closed last Thursday after two members of the Bank of China staff were shot dead and a third seriously wounded by terrorist gunmen, failed to resume business on Monday despite a reported urgent order from H. H. Sung, the Chungking Finance Minister to reopen regardless of circumstances.

The banks concerned are the Central Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers Bank of China.

Junior members of the staffs are reported to be still panicky as a result of the shootings while many higher officials have temporarily disappeared until things have quieted down.

All Chungking Bank employees moved out of residential premises in "bad lands" which were the scene of the recent attack.

An unconfirmed report states that 70 employees of the Bank of China have resigned.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOMB BURMA ROAD

TOKYO, April 22.

Japanese air attack on the Burma Road is reported from the Japanese expeditionary force headquarters in French Indo-China which says that military aircraft flying over the upper reaches of the Mekong river on Monday afternoon heavily bombed the Kungkuo suspension bridge, inflicting heavy damage.—Reuter.

Nippon's Forces Land On North Bank Of Min River

SHANGHAI, April 22.

According to Chungking reports, Japanese forces during the week-end landed at two points on the north bank of the Min river in Fukien province, with the object of occupying Foochow, the last of the treaty ports in the possession of the Chinese National Government.

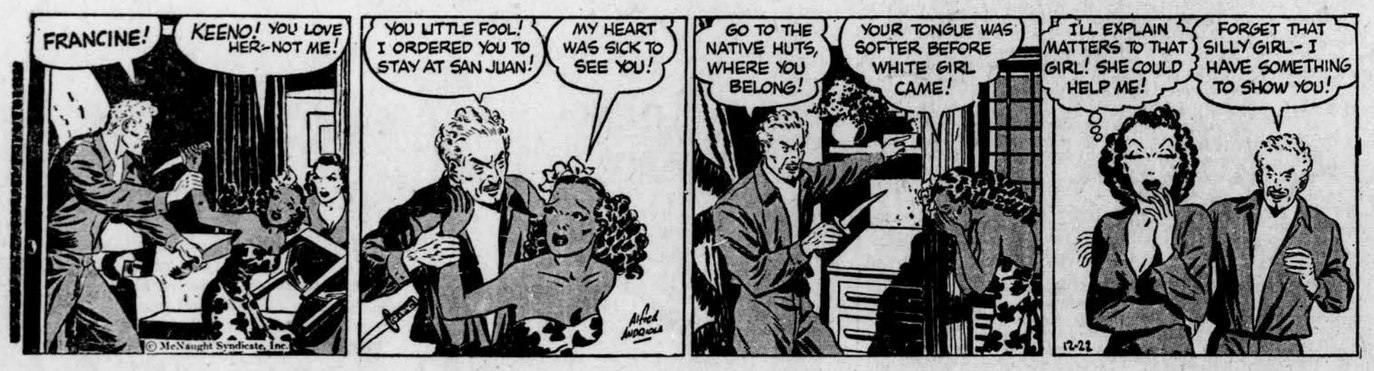
Japanese field despatches claim that their drive in Chekiang province is proceeding speedily in all sectors. The Chinese admit that the Japanese are driving inland towards the south-west.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 21.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Ernest Brown thanked President Roosevelt to-day for supporting the British Red Cross's appeal for American doctors to serve with the British fighting services and civilian hospitals.—Reuter.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

SAID THE SPIDER — BANANA BOAT MYSTERY


FRANCINE!
KEENO! YOU LOVE HER-NOT ME!
YOU LITTLE FOOL! I ORDERED YOU TO STAY AT SAN JUAN!
MY HEART WAS SICK TO SEE YOU!
GO TO THE NATIVE HUTS, WHERE YOU BELONG!
YOUR TONGUE WAS SOFTER BEFORE WHITE GIRL CAME!
I'LL EXPLAIN MATTERS TO THAT GIRL! SHE COULD HELP ME!
FORGET THAT SILLY GIRL- I HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW YOU!
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12-22

"Honour Of Our Flag Has Been Saved"

KING PETER PLEDGES CONTINUATION OF STRUGGLE TILL VICTORY

LONDON, April 22.

"I DO NOT MEAN TO ABANDON THE STRUGGLE," SAID KING PETER IN A FAREWELL PROCLAMATION TO HIS PEOPLE ON THE DAY OF HIS DEPARTURE FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

THE PROCLAMATION ALSO STATES THAT THE KING AND GOVERNMENT LEFT YUGOSLAV SOIL SO THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE SAID THAT THE LAWFUL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE HAD CAPITULATED.

Assuring them that he would continue the fight until he could return in triumph to the national soil, the King wrote, "Although I am obliged to abandon our national soil in the face of superior enemy forces, I do not mean to abandon the struggle. The honour of our flag has been saved. Following the example of my great ancestors, I shall until my very last breath hold high the banner of Yugoslavia."—Reuter.

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